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APPLICANT: HITACHI CONSTR MACH CO LTD;

INVENTOR:

FUNATO KOJI;

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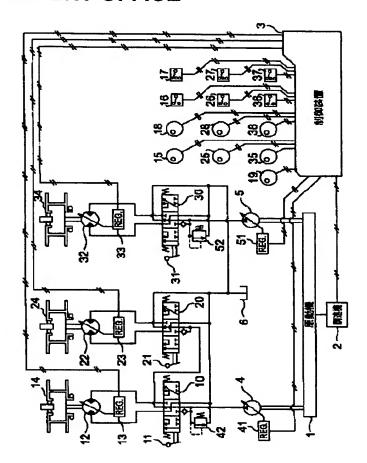
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TITLE

DEVICE FOR SETTING MAXIMUM

SPEED OF HYDRAULIC MOTOR OF

CONSTRUCTION MACHINE



ABSTRACT :

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To allow an operator to easily set the maximum speed of a hydraulic motor while operating an arbitrary operation lever and easily change the operation mode to the one suitable for the working environment or working condition.

SOLUTION: Knobs 15, 25 and 35, interlocking changing switches 16, 26 and 36, and mode changing switches 17, 27 and 37 for setting the tilting rotation angles of an inclination angle adjuster 41 of an auxiliary hydraulic pump 4 and an inclination angle adjuster 51 of a main hydraulic pump 5 are mounted at the tops and the heads of an operation lever 11 for derricking, an auxiliary operation lever 21 for hoisting and a main operation lever 31 for hoisting respectively. In operating the device, as well as a mode (a) in which the quantity of inclination of a motor, the quantity of inclination of the pumps, and the rotation frequency of a prime mover can be changed at the same time by changing the interlocking changing switches to the interlocking side and changing the mode changing switches, a mode (b) in which only the quantity of inclination of the pumps and the rotation frequency of the prime mover can be changed at the same time and a mode (c) in which only the quantity of inclination of the motor and the quantity of inclination of the pumps can be changed at the same time can be selected.

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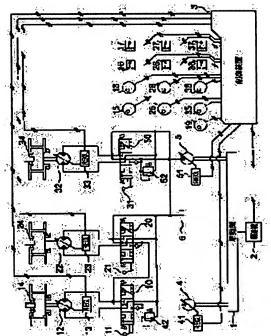
(72)Inventor: FUNATO KOJI

(54) DEVICE FOR SETTING MAXIMUM SPEED OF HYDRAULIC MOTOR OF CONSTRUCTION MACHINE

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respectively. In operating the device, as well as a mode (a) in which the quantity of inclination of a motor, the quantity of inclination of the pumps, and the rotation frequency of a prime mover can be changed at the same time by changing the interlocking changing switches to the interlocking side and changing the mode changing switches, a mode (b) in which only the quantity of inclination of the pumps and the rotation frequency of the prime mover can be changed at the same time and a mode (c) in which only the quantity of

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Two or more control levers for changing and operating two or more direction selector valves which change the direction and flow rate of the hydraulic oil breathed out from the hydraulic pump which drives on a prime mover and carries out the regurgitation of the hydraulic oil, and this hydraulic pump, With the hydraulic oil which flowed through said direction selector valve, two or more pivotable hydraulic motors, Two or more tilt angle adjustment devices which adjust the tilt angle of this hydraulic motor or said hydraulic pump, By controlling the speed governor which adjusts the rotational frequency of said prime mover, and said tilt angle adjustment device and said speed governor, and making the tilt angle of said hydraulic motor or said hydraulic pump, or the rotational frequency of said prime mover set it as a predetermined value In the full speed setting device of the hydraulic motor of the construction equipment equipped with the control means which sets up the full speed of said hydraulic motor The interlocking circuit changing switch for changing interlocking actuation and actuation in which it does not interlock, near the grip section of two or more of said control levers, When this interlocking circuit changing switch is changed to a linkage side, by actuation of the control lever concerned The rate input means for inputting the command value which adjusts the rotational frequency of said prime mover which drives the tilt angle of said hydraulic motor by which motion control is carried out, the tilt angle of said hydraulic pump which supplies hydraulic oil to the hydraulic motor concerned, and/or the hydraulic pump concerned to coincidence The full speed setting device of the hydraulic motor of the construction equipment characterized by arranging, respectively.

[Claim 2] Two or more control levers for changing and operating two or more direction selector valves which change the direction and flow rate of the hydraulic oil breathed out from the hydraulic pump which drives on a prime mover and carries out the regurgitation of the hydraulic oil, and this hydraulic pump, With the hydraulic oil which flowed through said direction selector valve, two or more pivotable hydraulic motors, Two or more tilt angle adjustment devices which adjust the tilt angle of this hydraulic motor or said hydraulic pump, By controlling the speed governor which adjusts the rotational frequency of said prime mover, and said tilt angle adjustment device and said speed governor, and making the tilt angle of said hydraulic motor or said hydraulic pump, and the rotational frequency of said prime mover set it as a predetermined value In the full speed setting device of the hydraulic motor of the construction equipment equipped with the control means which sets up the full speed of said hydraulic motor The interlocking circuit changing switch for changing interlocking actuation and actuation in which it does not interlock, near the grip section of said at least one control lever, When said interlocking circuit changing switch is changed to a linkage side, by actuation of the control lever concerned While arranging the rate input means for inputting the command value which adjusts the rotational frequency of said prime mover which drives the tilt angle of said hydraulic motor by which motion control is carried out, the tilt angle of said hydraulic pump which supplies hydraulic oil to the hydraulic motor concerned, and/or the hydraulic pump concerned to coincidence, in the location of arbitration When said interlocking circuit changing switch is changed to a linkage side, by actuation of the control lever concerned 3 linkage mode in which the rotational frequency of said prime mover which drives the tilt angle of said hydraulic motor by which motion control is carried out, the tilt angle of said hydraulic pump which supplies hydraulic oil to the hydraulic motor concerned, and the hydraulic pump concerned can be adjusted to coincidence, The full speed setting device of the hydraulic motor of the construction equipment characterized by arranging the mode change means for changing at least two modes with 2 linkage mode in which either the tilt angle of the hydraulic motor concerned, the tilt angle of the hydraulic pump concerned or the rotational frequency of the prime mover concerned can be adjusted to coincidence.

[Claim 3] It has two or more hydraulic pumps driven on a prime mover, and a rate input means is a tilt angle input means for inputting the set point which sets the tilt angle of the hydraulic pump which supplies hydraulic oil as a predetermined value into the hydraulic motor in which motion control is carried out by actuation of a control lever. By inputting the set point into this tilt angle input means The rotational frequency of the prime mover which drives the tilt angle and/or the hydraulic pump concerned of said hydraulic motor with which this hydraulic pump supplies hydraulic oil with the tilt angle of said hydraulic pump so that it may be set as a predetermined value by coincidence, respectively The full speed setting device of the hydraulic motor of the construction equipment according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by carrying out.

[Claim 4] When a interlocking circuit changing switch is changed to an un-interlocking side, by actuation of the control lever concerned Two tilt angle input means for inputting the set point which sets independently the tilt angle of the hydraulic pump which supplies hydraulic oil as a predetermined value, respectively into the tilt angle of the hydraulic motor by which motion control is carried out, and the hydraulic motor concerned, The full speed setting device of the hydraulic motor of the construction equipment according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by having a rotational frequency input means for inputting the set point which sets the rotational frequency of a prime mover independently as a predetermined value.

[Claim 5] A control means is the full speed setting device of the hydraulic motor of the construction equipment according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by choosing the newest command value in those values when two or more command values for setting the tilt angle of the same hydraulic pump or the rotational frequency of the same prime mover as a predetermined value are received. [Claim 6] A control means is the full speed setting device of the hydraulic motor of the construction equipment according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by choosing the greatest or minimum command value in those values when two or more command values for setting the tilt angle of the same hydraulic pump or the rotational frequency of the same prime mover as a predetermined value are received.

[Claim 7] They are claim 1 characterized by making it output the command value which eased the change concerned when the change more than an allowed value produces the tilt angle of a hydraulic motor or a hydraulic pump, or the rotational frequency of a prime mover in the command value for setting it as a predetermined value after change actuation of a interlocking circuit changing switch or a mode change means thru/or the full speed setting device of the hydraulic motor of any of 6, or the construction equipment of a publication.

[Claim 8] A control means After change actuation of a interlocking circuit changing switch or a mode change means, When the command value inputted into the rate input means, the tilt angle input means, or the rotational frequency input means changes more than the specified quantity, the command value after change actuation Moreover, the full speed setting device of the hydraulic motor of the construction equipment according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by making it output the command value before change actuation as a command value when the inputted command value does not change more than the specified quantity.

[Claim 9] It is the full speed setting device of the hydraulic motor of the construction equipment according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by for a construction equipment being a crane and the inside of a hydraulic motor and at least one being the hydraulic motors for ***** of suspended freight.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] This invention is equipped with a tilt level good transformation hydraulic motor, and the speed-control region is related with the full speed setting device of the hydraulic motor of construction equipments, such as a crane covering a large area, from a low speed to a high speed.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] With a hydraulic crane, the load hung by the main hook and auxiliary hook is moved to a predetermined location, holding the posture, and the activity which unloads calmly is done in many cases, positioning there. In such a case, although the time of unloading or a load needs to begin to lift and it is necessary to hang and take down at slow speed at the time, or to hang, and to lift, it hangs [the / intermediate], and lifts, and hangs, and it is desirable at the time of taking down as prompt as possible to have wound, to wind and to perform taking-down actuation. Generally, although speed control of a hydraulic motor is performed by change actuation of a direction selector valve, it is easy to control, so that the maximum velocity when making a direction selector valve full open is slow, when performing slow-speed control. Then, an operator turns the knob which adjusts the tilt level of a prime-mover rotational frequency, a hydraulic pump, and a hydraulic motor, respectively, and after he sets up so that the maximum velocity of a hydraulic motor may become slow, he is made to perform slow-speed control.

[0003] Since a quick rate is not obtained even if hang [intermediate], and it lifts, and it hangs on the other hand and it makes a direction selector valve full open by this ** at the time of taking down, the above-mentioned knob is turned conversely and high-speed ******* is made to be made. However, such actuation will extend a hand on the knob installed in the control panel etc. by another hand while operating the control lever which changes a direction selector valve by one hand, will operate three knobs, and it also had risk of hanging, having to let a load etc. out of sight, hanging temporarily, and a collision and accident of a load occurring while it was troublesome actuation for the operator.

[0004] Although it succeeds in various ED that this technical problem should be conquered, for example, the revolution lever which an operator always grasps and operates mostly is equipped with a rotating type knob, if rotation actuation of the knob of this revolution lever is carried out at the time of interlocking mode selection, the self-propelled oil pressure crane which could be made to carry out adjustable control of the tilt level of a prime-mover rotational frequency, a hydraulic pump, and a hydraulic motor at coincidence is developed, and practical use is presented.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] since it degree[of crawling]-winds with the above-mentioned oil-pressure crane and lifts, when winding the degree of crawling from high-speed ******* and the demotion of high-speed **** and performing activity actuation of demotion, only by carrying out rotation actuation of the above-mentioned knob, since three controlled variables of the tilt level of a prime-mover rotational frequency, a hydraulic pump, and a hydraulic motor change to coincidence continuously, it can continue broadly and the maximum velocity of a hydraulic motor can be changed, and a load hangs, and it lifts, and it hangs, and it has become about the operability of a demotion activity with what has improved greatly.

[0006] However, with the above-mentioned conventional technique, by rotation actuation of a knob. since noise damage will be done to a resident if a prime mover carries out high-speed rotation when doing a ***** activity near the residential section at Nighttime or early morning since all the tilt levels of a prime-mover rotational frequency, a hydraulic pump, and a hydraulic motor increase or decrease to coincidence for example, the loading activity of the high speed by selection in interlocking mode cannot be done. Moreover, if the above-mentioned knob is rotated to a high-speed side while performing high-speed ****** actuation when doing the ***** activity of the big load of a load, since the tilt level of a hydraulic motor will become small, the load pressure of a hydraulic motor increases, if a limit with it is exceeded, the pressure regulating valve for the inflow side oil pressure circuit protection of a hydraulic motor with larger load pressure will carry out off. and the discharged oil from a hydraulic pump will not flow into the hydraulic motor, but the hydraulic motor concerned will stop. If it will be in such a condition, since only the hydraulic motor of another side rotates, and one side of a load will be hung quickly and will be lifted, a load will be in a ****** condition, big load pressure is applied also to the hydraulic motor of another side, the hydraulic motor of another side also stops by the same cause as the above, and it may be able to stop being able to hang and lift a load.

[0007] Furthermore, since the change of high-speed - low speed by rotation actuation of a knob cannot make a specific actuator correspond, when you try to make it circle slowly, doing the ***** activity of a high speed, revolution actuation carries out it and it also produces the fault of becoming hot, for example. The full speed of a hydraulic motor can be set up easily broadly, and it can change to the activity mode suitable for work environment or an activity situation easily further, succeeding in this invention that this trouble in the conventional technique should be canceled, and operating the control lever of arbitration, and aims at offering the full speed setting device of the hydraulic motor of the construction equipment which can carry out the activity in alignment with an intention of an operator.

[8000]

[Means for Solving the Problem] By controlling two or more tilt angle adjustment devices which adjust the tilt angle of a hydraulic motor or a hydraulic pump, and the speed governor which adjusts the rotational frequency of a prime mover, and making the tilt angle of a hydraulic motor or a hydraulic pump, or the rotational frequency of a prime mover set it as a predetermined value, in order that this invention may solve the above-mentioned technical problem The interlocking circuit changing switch for changing interlocking actuation and actuation in which it does not interlock, near the grip section of two or more control levers, while having the control means which sets up the full speed of a hydraulic motor, When this interlocking circuit changing switch is changed to a linkage side, by actuation of the control lever concerned what arranged the rate input means for inputting the command value which adjusts the rotational frequency of the prime mover which drives the tilt angle of the hydraulic motor by which motion control is carried out, the tilt angle of the hydraulic pump which supplies hydraulic oil to the hydraulic motor concerned, and/or the hydraulic pump concerned to coincidence, respectively -- or While arranging said interlocking circuit changing switch and said rate input means near the grip section of at least one control lever In the location of arbitration 3 linkage mode in which the rotational frequency of the prime mover which drives the tilt angle of the hydraulic motor in which motion control is carried out by actuation of the control lever concerned when a interlocking circuit changing switch is changed to a linkage side, the tilt angle of the hydraulic pump which supplies hydraulic oil to the hydraulic motor concerned, and the hydraulic pump concerned can be adjusted to coincidence, The mode change means for changing at least two modes with 2 linkage mode in which either the tilt angle of the hydraulic motor concerned, the tilt angle of the hydraulic pump concerned or the rotational frequency of the prime mover concerned can be adjusted to coincidence is arranged.

[0009] Moreover, it has preferably two or more hydraulic pumps driven on a prime mover. A rate input means is a tilt angle input means for inputting the set point which sets the tilt angle of the hydraulic pump which supplies hydraulic oil as a predetermined value into the hydraulic motor in which motion control is carried out by actuation of a control lever. Make it set as a predetermined value by coincidence, respectively, or the rotational frequency of the prime mover which drives the tilt angle and/or the hydraulic pump concerned of the hydraulic motor with which this hydraulic

pump supplies hydraulic oil with the tilt angle of a hydraulic pump by inputting the set point into this tilt angle input means When two or more command values for setting the tilt angle of the same hydraulic pump or the rotational frequency of the same prime mover as a predetermined value are received, a control means The newest command value or the newest, the greatest or minimum command value is chosen in those values. When the change more than an allowed value produces the tilt angle of a hydraulic motor or a hydraulic pump, or the rotational frequency of a prime mover in the command value for setting it as a predetermined value after change actuation of a interlocking circuit changing switch or a mode change means It is made to output the command value which eased the change concerned. Further a control means After change actuation of a interlocking circuit changing switch or a mode change means, When the command value into which the command value after change actuation was inputted again when the command value inputted into the rate input means, the tilt angle input means, or the rotational frequency input means changed more than the specified quantity does not change more than the specified quantity, it is made to output the command value before change actuation as a command value.

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, one example of this invention is explained to a detail with reference to a drawing. <u>Drawing 1</u>, <u>drawing 2</u>, and <u>drawing 3</u> are the main oil pressure circuit diagram of the oil pressure crane concerning the example of this invention, the front view of a control unit, and a side elevation, respectively. The prime mover which is the driving source of the oil pressure crane which 1 does not illustrate in these drawings, The speed governor with which 2 controls the engine speed of a prime mover 1, and 3 follow the actuation input of the circuit changing switch and knob which an operator mentions later. The engine speed of a prime mover 1. The sub***** main hydraulic pump which is the hydraulic oil source of supply which the control device which carries out adjustable control of the tilt angle of the hydraulic pump mentioned later or a hydraulic motor, and 4 and 5 are connected with a prime mover 1, they rotate, and supplies hydraulic oil to an actuator, and 6 are oil tanks which store hydraulic oil. [0011] Moreover, the boom-hoisting direction selector valve supplied to the hydraulic motor for boom hoisting which 10 changes the direction and flow rate of hydraulic oil which were breathed out from the hydraulic pump 4 according to actuation of an operator, and is mentioned later, The control lever for boom hoisting for 11 to change and operate this boom-hoisting direction selector valve 10, The hydraulic motor for boom hoisting for 12 to make the boom of an oil pressure crane rise and fall, The tilt angle adjustment machine with which 13 adjusts the tilt angle of the hydraulic motor 12 for boom hoisting, the drum for boom hoisting of the boom which 14 does not illustrate, 20-24 are the signs which showed the same component concerning an auxiliary ***** machine. 20 the control lever for auxiliary ******, and 22 for the auxiliary ***** direction selector valve and 21 The hydraulic motor for auxiliary ******, The tilt angle adjustment machine of the hydraulic motor 22 for auxiliary ***** and 24 23 The drum for auxiliary ***** machines, Furthermore, 30-34 are the signs which showed the same component concerning the main ***** machine, and, for the ***** direction selector valve and 31, as for the hydraulic motor for the main *****, and 33, the control lever for the main ***** and 32 are [30 / the tilt angle adjustment machine of the hydraulic motor 32 for the main ***** and 34] the drums for the main ***** machines. [0012] Moreover, 15, 16, and 17 are arranged in the crowning, the head, and the attachment section of the control lever 11 for boom hoisting, respectively. Linkage of the rotation command value of the knob for a tilt angle setup of the tilt angle adjustment machine 41 of the subhydraulic pump 4, and a knob 15. The mode circuit changing switch for performing the mode change at the time of choosing the interlocking circuit changing switch and interlocking mode for changing un-interlocking, 25, 26, 27, and 35, 36 and 37, respectively The crowning of the control lever 21 for auxiliary ******, and the control lever 31 for the main ******, It is the actuation input means arranged in a head and the attachment section, and is the knob, each interlocking circuit changing switch, and mode circuit changing switch for a tilt angle setup of the tilt angle adjustment machine 41 of the subhydraulic pump 4, and the tilt angle adjustment machine 51 of the main hydraulic pump 5. [0013] 18, 28, and 38 are arranged by guide-peg Motobe of the control lever 11 for boom hoisting, the control lever 21 for auxiliary ******, and the control lever 31 for the main *****, respectively. Respectively The tilt angle setting knob of the hydraulic motor 12 for boom hoisting, the hydraulic

motor 22 for auxiliary ******, and the hydraulic motor 32 for the main *****. A prime-mover rotational frequency setting knob for 19 to set up the rotational frequency of a prime mover 1, and 41 and 51, respectively The tilt angle adjustment machine of the sub***** main hydraulic pumps 4 and 5, 42 and 52 are pressure regulating valves which will carry out off if a limit with the oil pressure in the outflow by-pass way of the sub***** main hydraulic pumps 4 and 5 is exceeded, and protect the hydraulic circuit concerned from excessive **, respectively. [0014] The sub***** main hydraulic pumps 4 and 5, and the hydraulic motor 12 for boom hoisting, the hydraulic motor 22 for auxiliary ***** and the hydraulic motor 32 for the main ***** are the things of discharge quantity good transformation altogether, and it consists of this examples. The hydraulic motor 12 for boom hoisting and the hydraulic motor 22 for auxiliary ***** are driven with the hydraulic oil which series connection is carried out through the boom-hoisting direction selector valve 10 and the auxiliary ****** direction selector valve 20, and is supplied from the subhydraulic pump 4. The hydraulic motor 32 for the main ***** is constituted so that it may drive with the hydraulic oil independently supplied from the main hydraulic pump 5. Moreover, knobs 15, 18, 19, 25, 28, 35, and 38 are connected with the variable resistor, the electrical-potential-difference value of those load resistance is detected, the interlocking circuit changing switches 16, 26, and 36 are 2 contact circuit changing switches, and the mode circuit changing switches 17, 27, and 37 consist of toggle-type 3 contact circuit changing switches, respectively. In addition, although the hydraulic circuit for driving the hydraulic motor for transit and the hydraulic motor for revolution exists out of the hydraulic circuit shown in drawing 1, since it is unrelated to the summary of this invention, illustration and explanation are omitted. [0015] When the interlocking circuit changing switches 16, 26, and 36 are changed to a linkage side, the command signal according to the amount of actuation rotation of knobs 15, 25, and 35 is inputted into a control device 3, and the output command value in the mode according to the change location of the mode circuit changing switches 17, 27, and 37 calculates in a control device 3. The calculated output command value is outputted to at least two in the corresponding group of a speed governor 2. the tilt angle adjustment machines 41 and 51 of the sub***** main hydraulic pumps 4 and 5, and the tilt angle adjustment machines 13, 23, and 33 of the hydraulic motor 12 for boom hoisting, the hydraulic motor 22 for auxiliary ******, and the hydraulic motor 32 for the main ******. On the other hand, when the interlocking circuit changing switches 16, 26, and 36 are changed to an uninterlocking side, the command signal from the knobs 15, 25, and 35 for a tilt angle setup of a pump functions only as an object for a tilt angle setup of the sub***** main process pumps 4 and 5 corresponding to each control levers 11, 21, and 31, and the output command value according to a command signal is outputted to the tilt angle adjustment machines 41 and 51, respectively. [0016] On the other hand, the output command value according to the command signal from the knobs 18, 28, and 38 for a tilt angle setup of a motor and the knob 19 for a prime-mover rotational frequency setup is outputted to the tilt angle adjustment machines 13, 23, and 33 and a speed governor 2, respectively. Each tilt angle and rotational frequency are set up with these output command values, and the maximum rotational speed of the hydraulic motor 12 for boom hoisting, the hydraulic motor 22 for the main ******, and the hydraulic motor 32 for auxiliary ***** is determined. Since the command signal for setting up the tilt angle of one subhydraulic pump 4 from both the knobs 15 and 25 of each control levers 11 and 21 is outputted, a control unit 3 chooses one of command signals by the newest value selection processing mentioned later, and outputs them to the tilt angle adjustment machine 41 of the subhydraulic pump 4 as an output command value. [0017] While an operator operates one in each control levers 11, 21, and 31, or two and performing one or two change actuation in the above-mentioned interlocking circuit changing switches 16, 26, and 36 and the mode circuit changing switches 17, 27, and 37 Construction works, such as loading and ******, are smoothly executable efficiently by performing rotation actuation of knobs 15, 25, and 35 or knobs 18, 19, 28, and 38, and setting up suitably the maximum rotational speed of the desired hydraulic motors 12, 22, and 32. In addition, although not shown in drawing 1, when an overload acts on the hydraulic motors 12, 22, and 32 concerned in the drive circuit of the abovementioned hydraulic motors 12, 22, and 32, the excessive load protection network which prevents that increase a tilt angle automatically and an excessive load is applied to the sub***** main hydraulic pumps 4 and 5 is added. Moreover, although it has the composition that the two sub******

main hydraulic pumps 4 and 5 were connected with the prime mover 1, and series connection of the hydraulic motor 12 for boom hoisting and the hydraulic motor 22 for auxiliary ***** was carried out to the outflow side cut way of the subhydraulic pump 4 through the boom-hoisting direction selector valve 10 and the auxiliary ***** direction selector valve 20, in this example, it may not pass over this to an example, but one or three or more are sufficient as a hydraulic pump, and a hydraulic motor may be the configuration by which parallel connection was carried out. [0018] Next, actuation of this example is explained. as mentioned above -- this example -- all control levers -- that is Since the knobs 15, 25, and 35 for a tilt angle setup of the interlocking circuit changing switches 16, 26, and 36 and the sub***** main hydraulic pumps 4 and 5 are formed in the control lever 11 for boom hoisting, the control lever 21 for auxiliary ******, and the control lever 31 for the main ******, respectively, for example While choosing the mode in which it does not interlock and operating one in the three above-mentioned control levers 11, 21, and 31, or two To change to interlocking mode and change greatly the full speed of the hydraulic motors 12, 22, and 32 concerned By carrying out rotation actuation of the knobs 15, 25, and 35, while changing to a linkage side any of each interlocking circuit changing switch 16, 26, and 36 they are, without releasing one's hold of the The full speed of the hydraulic motors 12, 22, and 32 concerned can be continuously changed easily to a minimum prompt maximum high speed. [0019] Drawing 4 is a signal-processing schematic diagram showing the signal-processing network according to rotation actuation of the knobs 19, 35, and 38 when changing and operating the interlocking circuit changing switch 36 and the mode circuit changing switch 37, while operating the control lever 31 for the main ******. In addition, signal processing in a knob actuation detecting element, *******, etc. in the main **** mode change signal processing which are described below is equivalent to signal processing based on the program performed with a control unit 3. For example, when a load tends to be hung at high speed, and tends to be lifted and it is going to carry out it Although move the interlocking circuit changing switch 36 to the bottom, change to interlocking mode, the mode circuit changing switch 37 is further moved to the bottom, it changes to a mode and an efficient ***** activity is done while an operator operates the control lever 31 for the main ***** When an activity attains to even Nighttime and it unloads a heavy load In order to make it not emit the noise, the rotational frequency of a prime mover 1 must be dropped, and moreover, since an excessive load protection network is not operated, the tilt angle of assistance and the hydraulic motors 22 and 32 for the main ***** cannot be made not much small. For this reason, an operator moves the interlocking circuit changing switch 36 to the bottom, and changes to the mode in which it does not interlock. Thereby, the mode change signal MCM showing "uninterlocking" is outputted to the main signal change sections SCM1 and SCM2, the main motor **** property storage section TMM, the main process pump **** property storage section TPM, the prime-mover rotation property storage section TEM and the main motor data storage section MMM. the main process pump data storage section PMM, and the prime-mover data storage section EMM. [0020] In the main signal change sections SCM1 and SCM2, an internal circuit changing switch is changed to an un-interlocking I side by the mode spawn process by this mode change signal MCM, respectively, and the **** property table corresponding to un-interlocking (d mode) is read. respectively in the main motor **** property storage section TMM, the main process pump **** property storage section TPM, and the prime-mover rotation property storage section TEM. And the main motor data storage section MMM, the main process pump data storage section PMM, In the prime-mover data storage section EMM, respectively The motor tilt level operation value before a mode change, namely, motor tilt level operation value QMMb corresponding to the amount of rotation of a knob 38 Motor tilt level operation value QMMa after a mode change pump tilt level operation value QPMb corresponding to [similarly] the pump tilt level operation value of rotation before a mode change, i.e., the amount of a knob 35, Pump tilt level operation value OPMa after a mode change Furthermore, the prime-mover rotational frequency operation value before a mode change, i.e., the prime-mover rotational frequency operation value NMb corresponding to the amount of rotation of a knob 19 and the prime-mover rotational frequency operation value NMa after a mode change, It memorizes.

[0021] <u>Drawing 5</u> is the **** property Fig. showing an example of the main motor **** property (a) over the amount of knob rotation, a main process pump **** property (b), and a prime-mover

rotation property (c). In these drawings, a thick wire expresses the mode in which it does not interlock and a thin line expresses the property at the time of interlocking a mode selection. Since each knobs 19, 35, and 38 function independently as a tilt level or an object for a rotational frequency setup in the mode (d mode) in which it does not interlock, respectively, in order to make a control area large, the **** property slope of a line is loose. On the other hand, if it pinches in the interlocking a mode and 35 is rotated, it will become having operated other knobs 19 and 38 to coincidence, and an EQC. Since it fluctuates quickly, the maximum engine speed of the hydraulic motor 32 for the main ***** so that the change may become a little loose in a crawling region and a high-speed region The flat part is prepared in the crawling region of the main motor **** property straight line and the high-speed region, the high-speed region of a main process pump **** property straight line, and the crawling region of a prime-mover rotation property straight line. That is, it pinches in a crawling region and a high-speed region, and to rotation change of 35, it fluctuates primary or in quadratic function, and the maximum engine speed of the hydraulic motor 32 for the main ***** is quickly fluctuated in cubic function by the middle-speed range. Thereby, shift setting actuation between a crawling region and a high-speed region can be performed promptly, securing the operability of maximum-engine-speed setting actuation of the hydraulic motor 32 for the main ***** in a crawling region.

[0022] By the way, there is a possibility that the command value for determining a tilt level by it based on a **** property table if activity mode is changed by change actuation of the interlocking circuit changing switch 36 and the mode circuit changing switch 37 may change nonsequetially. It is very dangerous if a prime mover 1 and hydraulic motors 12, 22, and 32 begin high-speed rotation suddenly by this. So, in this example, after change actuation of the interlocking circuit changing switch 36 is carried out, when it judges whether the corresponding knob was operated by the knob actuation detecting element DOD and it is not operated, it is made to perform change insurance processing which maintains the command value of the knob concerned at the value before a mode change.

[0023] That is, a control device 3 is motor tilt level operation value QMMa+1 immediately after a mode change and after program 1 period deltaT, QMMa, pump tilt level operation value QPMa+1, and QPMa, respectively from the main motor data storage section MMM, the main process pump data storage section PMM, and the prime-mover data storage section EMM. And prime-mover rotational frequency operation value NMa+1 and NMa While reading |QMMa+1-QMMa|> TMM (1)

It judges whether it is satisfied. It is judged as that by which the knob 35 or the knob 38 was operated when the judgment result was ****, the main signal change section SCM 3 is changed to the backside [a change] a, and it is QMM=QMMa. By outputting, if the judgment result is no, a knob 35 or a knob 38 will be judged to be what was not operated, and the main signal change section SCM 3 will be changed to a before [a change] b side, and it is QMM=QMMb. It outputs. [0024] To this appearance |QPMa+1-QPMa |>TPM (2) It reaches. |NMa+1-NMa |> TNM .. (3) It judges whether it is satisfied. If each judgment result is ****, it will be judged as that by which the knob 35 or the knob 38 was operated. The main signal change sections SCM4 and SCM5 are changed to the backside [a change] a, respectively, and they are QPM=QPMa and NM=NMa. Output, and if each judgment result is no It is judged as what was not operated, the main signal change sections SCM4 and SCM5 are changed to a before [a change] b side, respectively, and a knob 35 or a knob 38 is QPM=QPMb and NM=NMb. It outputs. Thus, the command value after a mode change is outputted only to the adjustment machines (speed governor) 2, 33, and 51 with which a command value is outputted from the operated knob by passing through mode change insurance processing. Therefore, it can prevent that the command value over the adjustment machines (speed governor) 2, 33, and 51 changes nonsequetially mechanically, and the hydraulic motor 32 for the main ***** hangs up by change actuation of interlocking circuit changing switch 36 grade.

[0025] As mentioned above, in this example, while changing the interlocking circuit changing switch 36 to interlocking mode, two or more interlocking modes can be chosen by changing and operating the mode circuit changing switch 37. The contents in two or more interlocking modes are explained below.

[0026] (i) When [both] the a mode a mode is chosen, the circuit changing switch of the main signal change section SCM 1 and the SCM2 interior is changed to Linkage C side by the mode change signal MCM, respectively, and, as for the rotation command value of a knob 35, the function as the tilt level command value of the hydraulic motor 32 for the main ***** and a rotational frequency command value of a prime mover 1 is achieved only as a tilt level command value of the main hydraulic pump 5.

[0027] That is, it pinches at the time of interlocking a mode selection, 19 and the rotation command value of 38 are disregarded, and the rotation command value of a knob 35 functions only as a command value for a pump tilt level setup also as the command value for a motor tilt level setup, and a command value for a prime-mover rotational frequency setup. Therefore, if a knob 35 is rotated, three tilt level command values, the motor tilt level QMM, the pump tilt level QPM, and the prime-mover rotational frequency NM, will interlock, and it will change. Since the full speed setting region of the hydraulic motor 32 for the main ****** which is pinched and can be controlled in a mode by rotation actuation of 35 is large, it is suitable when [which repeats a high-speed activity or this activity that changes conversely, and performs it suddenly from a low-speed activity] doing the loading activity of many loads of a light load a little.

[0028] (ii) When the b mode b mode is chosen, only the circuit changing switch of the main signal change section SCM2 interior is changed to Linkage C side by the mode change signal MCM, and the rotation command value of a knob 35 achieves the function as a rotational frequency command value of a prime mover 1 only as a tilt level command value of the main hydraulic pump 5. Therefore, if a knob 35 is rotated, two input command values, the pump tilt level QPM and the prime-mover rotational frequency NM, will interlock, and it will change. On the other hand, the motor tilt level QMM is pinched and is set up according to the rotation command value of 38. [0029] For example, in order to carry out high-speed ***** of the suspended freight in a mode, when a knob 35 is turned greatly and the motor tilt level QMM becomes minute When doing the loading activity of the load of heavy loading, and the alignment lifting-and-holding activity which carries out the lifting and holding of the one suspended freight with two ropes especially Since the tilt level of the hydraulic motor which rolls and lifts the rope concerned will be compulsorily increased by actuation of a pump protection network if an over load is applied to one rope, the fault that the speed difference will arise on two ropes and suspended freight will incline occurs. However, in b mode, the motor tilt level QMM is set up independently by rotation actuation of the knob 38 arranged at feet of the control lever 31 for the main ******, and since it is not influenced by rotation actuation of the knob 35 for a interlocking command, but it pinches to it and it is decided only with the amount of rotation of 38, it can avoid generating of above-mentioned fault.

[0030] (iii) When the c mode c mode is chosen, only the circuit changing switch of the main signal change section SCM1 interior is changed to Linkage C side by the mode change signal MCM, and the rotation command value of a knob 35 achieves the function as a tilt level command value of the hydraulic motor 32 for the main ****** only as a tilt level command value of the main hydraulic pump 5. Therefore, if a knob 35 is rotated, two tilt level command values, the motor tilt level QMM and the pump tilt level QPM, will interlock, and it will change. On the other hand, the prime-mover rotational frequency NM is pinched and is set up according to the rotation command value of 19. If high-speed ****** operation is performed in a mode or b mode near Nighttime or the residential section, the prime-mover rotational frequency NM becomes large, and the noise will be made and it will become a nuisance to the neighbors. In such a case, as useful activity mode, the prime-mover rotational frequency NM does not change, but c mode which became independent depending on rotation actuation of the knob 35 for a interlocking command and which pinches and is decided only by rotation actuation of 19 is set up.

[0031] (iv) In d mode this example, the mode in which pinch and the rotation command value of 35 does not function as a rotation command value of other knobs and in which it does not interlock is called d mode. Therefore, d mode is chosen not by the change actuation by the mode circuit changing switch 37 but by the change actuation by the interlocking circuit changing switch 36. As mentioned above, although the main **** mode change signal processing which sets up the full speed of the hydraulic motor 32 for the main ***** was explained, it is carried out completely similarly about auxiliary **** mode change signal processing and boom-hoisting mode change

signal processing, and the motor tilt levels QMA and QMB, the pump tilt levels QPA and QPB, and the prime-mover rotational frequencies NA and NB are determined and outputted through a mode spawn process and mode change insurance processing, respectively.

[0032] As mentioned above, while arranging the interlocking circuit changing switches 16, 26, and 36 in each control levers 11, 21, and 31 in this example, the mode circuit changing switches 17, 27, and 37 are put side by side. As interlocking mode, the motor tilt levels QMM, QMA, and QMB, the pump tilt levels QPM, QPA, and QPB, and the prime-mover rotational frequencies NM, NA, and NB besides a mode which can carry out coincidence change b mode in which coincidence change only of the pump tilt levels QPM, QPA, and QPB and the prime-mover rotational frequencies NM, NA, and NB can be carried out, Since it enabled it to choose c mode in which coincidence change only of the motor tilt levels QMM, QMA, and QMB and the pump tilt levels QPM, QPA, and QPB can be carried out Since the interlocking activity mode of having been suitable for the work content and work environment at that time can be chosen like when working near the case where an alignment lifting-and-holding activity is done, night, or the residential section, the activity in alignment with an intention of an operator is executable. And since the change in interlocking mode and the mode in which it does not interlock, and the change in the activity mode in interlocking mode can be easily performed even if they are operating what control levers 11, 21, and 31, they are what was extremely excellent in operability for the operator.

[0033] By the way, since the two sub***** main hydraulic pumps 4 and 5 are driven by one prime mover 1 in this example and the subhydraulic pump 4 has the composition of rotating two hydraulic motors 12 for boom hoisting, and hydraulic motors 22 for auxiliary ***** The command value for setting up the rotational frequency N of the speed governor 2 which the command value for setting up the tilt angle QP of the tilt angle adjustment machine 41 of the subhydraulic pump 4 has two pump tilt levels QPA and QPB, and controls the rotational frequency of a prime mover 1 has three prime-mover rotational frequencies NM, NA, and NB. Then, a control unit 3 performs command value selection processing which chooses the optimal thing in these command values that compete. [0034] <u>Drawing 6</u> is a signal-processing schematic diagram showing the signal-processing network of the newest value selection processing performed by continuing at mode change signal processing about each control levers 11, 21, and 31, and *****. As shown in this drawing, although it is outputted to the tilt angle adjustment machine 33 of the hydraulic motor 32 for the main *****, and the tilt angle adjustment machine 51 of the main hydraulic pump 5, respectively after the motor tilt level QMM and the pump tilt level QPM which were outputted through the main **** mode change signal processing shown in drawing 5 receive ****** by ******* SD, the prime-mover rotational frequency NM is outputted to the newest value selection section LTC2. Similarly, although the motor tilt levels OMA and OMB outputted through auxiliary **** mode change signal processing and boom-hoisting mode change signal processing are outputted to the tilt angle adjustment machines 23 and 13 of the hydraulic motor 22 for auxiliary *****, and the hydraulic motor 12 for boom hoisting, respectively after they receive ***** by ****** SD, the pump tilt levels OPA and QPB are outputted to the newest value selection section LTC1, and the prime-mover rotational frequencies NA and NB are outputted to the newest value selection section LTC2. [0035] In the newest value selection section LTC1 and the newest value selection section LTC2, the stored data of the subpump data storage sections PMA and PMB and the prime-mover data storage sections EMA and EMB is investigated, respectively. Any or a new thing is chosen as a pump tilt level QP of the subhydraulic pump 4 in the pump tilt levels QPA and QPB. Moreover, in the prime-

mover rotational frequencies NM, NA, and NB, after any or a new thing is chosen as a prime-mover rotational frequency N and receives ****** by ******* SD, it is outputted to the speed governor 2 of the tilt angle adjustment machine 41 of the subhydraulic pump 4, and a prime mover 1, respectively.

[0036] Thus, even if two objects for boom hoisting and the hydraulic motors 12 and 22 for auxiliary ***** have composition which drives to one subhydraulic pump 4, and the two more Lords and the subhydraulic pumps 5 and 4 drive on one prime mover in this example The corresponding interlocking circuit changing switch 26 prepared in the upper part, operating the thing 21 of arbitration, for example, the control lever for auxiliary *****, in each control levers 11, 21, and 31 for example The change of the interlocking circuit changing switches 16 and 36 and knobs 15 and 35 which were formed in other control levers 11 and 31 by pinching while changing to the "linkage" side, and carrying out rotation actuation of 25, and a rotation condition are not [how] scrupulous. and the command value based on the newest actuation is chosen. According to them, the tilt level of the subhydraulic pump 4 and the rotational frequency of a prime mover 1 are determined uniquely. [0037] That is, since desired full speed can be set up while choosing desired activity mode, without releasing one's hold of the control lever concerning the activity which is carrying out current activation For example, after lifting calmly, holding the posture of suspended freight by the alignment lifting-and-holding activity, It can wind quickly and can lift, or ** holding the control lever for activity execution of actuation of laying calmly the suspended freight which hung suddenly and was taken down on a loading platform, and the working-speed region of an actuator can be set as the range of desired, and can be performed with a promptly and sufficient precision. [0038] In addition, when choosing the greatest thing when thinking high-speed operation as important, or thinking as important the case where a crawling activity is mainly done, and safety, you may make it choose the minimum thing, although the newest thing was chosen for the command value of a pump tilt level or a prime-mover rotational frequency which a control unit 3 chooses and outputs in this example.

[0039] Next, ***** in ******* SD performed at the last of signal processing performed with a control unit 3 is explained. As mentioned above, although only the rotation command value of the knob operated after the mode change by mode change insurance processing is outputted as a command value after a mode change, the command value outputted to the speed governor 2 of a prime mover 1, or the tilt angle adjustment machines 51 and 41 of the Lord and the subhydraulic pumps 5 and 4 The command value after the newly set-up mode change may change from the command value before a mode change nonsequetially, and there is a possibility of being in dangerous conditions, like a load shake arising in that case. Then, when an input command value has nonsequential change so that nonsequential change may not arise in an output command value, he gives ***** which makes the change loose, and is trying to prevent generating of the abovementioned fault in this example. The case where nonsequential change arises in the prime-mover rotational frequency N outputted to ******* SD for example, through the newest value selection processing as an example is explained. The input prime-mover rotational frequency after Nb and a mode change for the input prime-mover rotational frequency before a mode change Na I, If maximum-permissible variation after program 1 period deltaT of Na+i O and a prime-mover rotational frequency is set to deltaN, the output prime-mover rotational frequency after the program i period after a mode change If it is Na I-Na+i-1 O >=deltaN Na+i O =Na+i-1 O+deltaN However, Na0 O=Nb;

If it is 0<Na I-Na+i-1 O <deltaN Na+i O =Na I; If it is Na I-Na+i-1 O <=-deltaN Na+i O =Na+i-1 O-deltaN; If it is 0>Na I-Na+i-1 O >-deltaN Na+i O =Na I (4) It carries out.

[0040] <u>Drawing 7</u> is the chronogram showing time amount progress of one example of the input value and output value of the control unit 3 of the prime-mover rotational frequency N. by this example, the mode changes by t= 0 -- having -- an input prime-mover rotational frequency -- Nb from -- Na I It changes. furthermore, an input prime-mover rotational frequency -- Na0I It changes to Na11 (Na11-Na0I > TN). from -- time-of-day t=t1 an input prime-mover rotational frequency -- Na11 from -- Na2I Output prime-mover rotational frequency Na+i O for every program period at the time of changing Time amount progress is shown later on. mode change insurance processing -- [Na11-Na0I > TN] -- an input prime-mover rotational frequency -- Nb from -- Na I changing -- further -- Na I-Na0 Since it is O>=delta N, it is set to Na1 O=Nb+deltaN. And Na I-Na1 Since it is O>=delta N, it is output prime-mover rotational frequency Na+i O like Na2 O=Nb+2deltaN. It goes up stair-like and is time-of-day t=t1. Input prime-mover rotational frequency Na 11 Since it decreased rapidly, it is descending stair-like.

[0041] Thus, input prime-mover rotational frequency Na 1 When it changes nonsequetially or rapidly at the time of a mode change etc., it is the output prime-mover rotational frequency Na O by above-mentioned ******. Since the output value is eased so that it may change gently, it can prevent that risk, such as a load shake, arises by the abrupt change of the command value outputted to a

speed governor 2 or the tilt angle adjustment machines 41 and 51.

[0042] In addition, although the knobs 15, 25, and 35 for a tilt angle setup of the sub***** main hydraulic pumps 4 and 5 were put in this example as a command markup force means of the tilt angle at the time of interlocking mode selection, and a rotational frequency This is because b mode and c mode were also chosen out of a mode, and be [easy as long as / it] it can choose only c mode out of a mode, it may apply the knobs 18, 28, and 38 for a tilt angle setup of each hydraulic motors 12, 22, and 32 as the above-mentioned command markup force means. Moreover, although knobs 18, 28, and 38 were prepared for guide-peg Motobe of each control levers 11, 21, and 31, you may prepare in the upper part of each control levers 11, 21, and 31, and may arrange on the control panel which is not illustrated.

[0043]

[Effect of the Invention] The interlocking circuit changing switch for changing interlocking actuation and actuation in which it does not interlock, near the grip section of two or more control levers according to invention according to claim 1, as explained above, Since the rate input means for inputting the command value which adjusts the tilt angle of the hydraulic motor in which motion control is carried out by actuation of the control lever concerned, the tilt angle of the hydraulic pump concerned, and/or the rotational frequency of the prime mover concerned to coincidence was arranged, respectively when interlocking mode was chosen Since the command value which changes a command input to linkage and un-interlocking, and adjusts each tilt angle of a hydraulic motor and a hydraulic pump or the rotational frequency of the prime mover concerned to coincidence can be inputted even if it is working by operating what control lever Without lifting a hand from the control lever under actuation, the full speed of a hydraulic motor can be easily set as a large area from a low speed to a high speed, it can improve sharply and, moreover, operability can be easily changed to the activity mode suitable for an activity situation.

[0044] While arranging a interlocking circuit changing switch and a rate input means near the grip section of at least one control lever according to invention according to claim 2 3 linkage mode in which the tilt angle of the hydraulic motor in which motion control is carried out by actuation of the control lever concerned when it changes to a interlocking circuit changing switch's linkage side with the location of arbitration, and the hydraulic pump concerned, and the rotational frequency of the prime mover concerned can be adjusted to coincidence, Since the mode change means for changing at least two modes with 2 linkage mode in which either the tilt angle of the hydraulic motor and the hydraulic pump concerned concerned or the rotational frequency of the prime mover concerned can be adjusted to coincidence was arranged Since the activity mode which the work environment of not only an activity that sets the full speed of a hydraulic motor as a large area from a low speed to a high speed but night, a residential section, etc., or the suspended freight of heavy loading hung, lifted, and was suitable for work contents, such as an activity, can be chosen, the activity in alignment with an intention of an operator is executable.

[0045] According to invention according to claim 3, a rate input means is a tilt angle input means for inputting the set point which sets the tilt angle of the hydraulic pump in which oil quantity control is carried out by actuation of the control lever under actuation as a predetermined value. Since coincidence set the rotational frequency of the prime mover which drives the tilt angle and/or the hydraulic pump concerned of the hydraulic motor with which this hydraulic pump supplies hydraulic oil as the predetermined value by inputting the set point into this tilt angle input means, respectively Since the interlocking mode in which the tilt angle of a hydraulic motor and the rotational frequency of a prime mover can be set up independently can be set up, the activity mode suitable for work environment or a work content can be set up. According to invention according to claim 5, when two or more command values for setting the tilt angle of the same hydraulic pump or the rotational frequency of the same prime mover as a predetermined value are received, a control means In those values, since the newest command value was chosen and the tilt angle of a hydraulic pump and the rotational frequency of a prime mover are set up according to the command value from the input means currently operated till then, the command value nearest to an intention of an operator can be chosen.

[0046] Since according to invention according to claim 6 the control means chose the greatest or minimum command value in those values when two or more command values for setting the tilt

angle of the same hydraulic pump or the rotational frequency of the same prime mover as a predetermined value were received, when a high-speed activity or a low-speed activity has many work contents, the tilt angle of the hydraulic pump suitable for it and the rotational frequency of a prime mover can be set up. According to invention according to claim 7, after interlocking change actuation or mode change actuation, since it was made to output the command value which eased the change concerned when the change more than an allowed value produced the tilt angle of a hydraulic motor or a hydraulic pump, or the rotational frequency of a prime mover in the command value for setting it as a predetermined value, it can prevent that risk, such as a load shake, a steep turn, etc. by sudden rotation of a hydraulic motor, arises.

[0047] According to invention according to claim 8, after interlocking change actuation or mode change actuation, When the command value inputted into the rate input means, the tilt angle input means, or the rotational frequency input means changes more than the specified quantity, the command value after change actuation Moreover, since it was made to output the command value before change actuation as a command value when the inputted command value did not change more than the specified quantity, generating of risk of being because rotation of a hydraulic motor changing with the command values from the input means which an operator does not operate rapidly can be prevented.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The main oil pressure circuit diagram of the oil pressure crane concerning the example of this invention

[Drawing 2] Similarly, it is the front view of the control unit of an oil pressure crane.

[Drawing 3] Similarly, it is the side elevation.

[Drawing 4] The signal-processing schematic diagram according to rotation actuation of the knob when changing and operating a interlocking circuit changing switch and a mode circuit changing switch

[Drawing 5] The **** property Fig. showing an example of the main motor **** property (a) over the amount of knob rotation, a main process pump **** property (b), and a prime-mover rotation property (c)

[Drawing 6] The signal-processing schematic diagram showing the signal-processing network of the newest value selection processing and ******

[Drawing 7] Chronogram showing time amount progress of one example of the input value and output value of the control unit of a prime-mover rotational frequency

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Prime Mover
- 2 Speed Governor
- 3 Control Unit
- 4 Five Hydraulic pump
- 10, 20, 30 Direction selector valve
- 11, 21, 31 Control lever
- 12, 22, 32 Hydraulic motor
- 13, 23, 33, 41, 51 Tilt angle adjustment machine
- 14, 24, 34 Drum
- 15, 18, 19, 25, 28, 35, 38 Knob
- 16, 26, 36 Interlocking circuit changing switch
- 17, 27, 37 Mode circuit changing switch
- 42 52 Pressure regulating valve

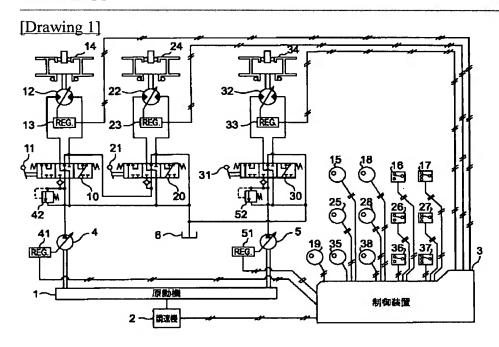
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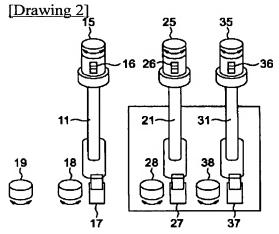
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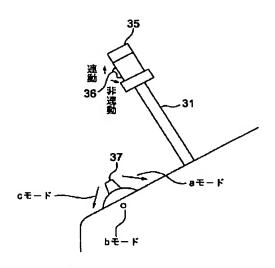
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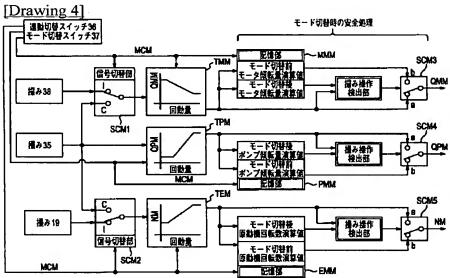
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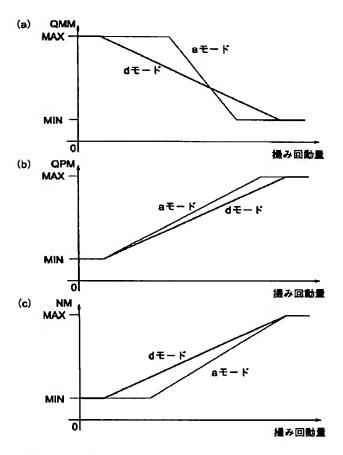


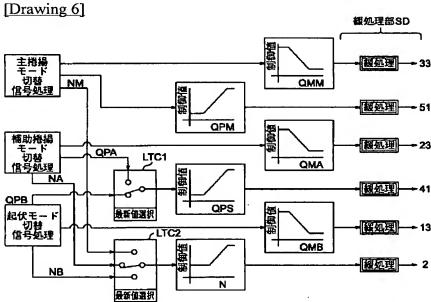
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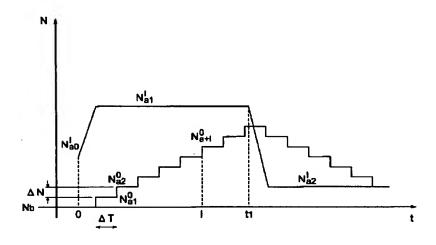


[Drawing 5]





[Drawing 7]



[Translation done.]

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東京都文京区後楽二丁目5番1号

(72)発明者 船渡 孝次

茨城県土浦市神立町650番地 日立建機株

式会社土浦工場内

(74)代理人 100078134

弁理士 武 顕次郎 (外2名)

最終頁に続く

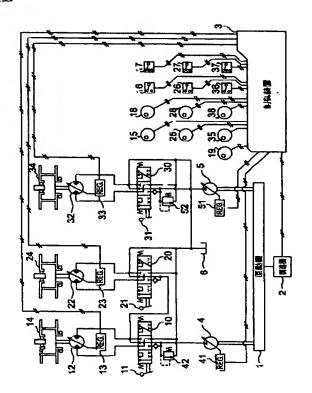
(54) 【発明の名称】 建設機械の油圧モーターの最高速度設定装置

(57)【要約】

(修正有)

【課題】 任意の操作レバーを操作しながら、油圧モー ターの最高速度の設定が広範囲に容易にでき、さらに、 作業環境や作業状況に適した作業モードに容易に切り替 えることができる。

【解決手段】 起伏用操作レバー11、補助捲揚げ用操 作レバー21および主捲揚げ用操作レバー31の頂部お よび頭部にそれぞれ副油圧ポンプ4の傾転角調整機41 と主油圧ポンプラの傾転角調整機51の傾転角設定用の 撮み15,25,35、連動切替スイッチ16,26, 36およびモード切替スイッチ17,27,37を設 け、任意の操作レバーを操作しながら、連動切替スイッ チを連動側に切り替えると共にモード切替スイッチを切 り替えて、モーター傾転量、ポンプ傾転量および原動機 回転数を同時変化できるaモードの外に、ポンプ傾転量 と原動機回転数だけを同時変化できるbモードと、モー ター傾転量とポンプ傾転量だけを同時変化できる c モー ドとを選択できるようにした。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 原動機に駆動されて作動油を吐出する油 圧ポンプと、該油圧ポンプから吐出された作動油の方向 と流量を切り替える複数の方向切替弁を切替え操作する ための複数の操作レバーと、前記方向切替弁を介して流 入した作動油により回転可能な複数の油圧モーターと、 該油圧モーターまたは前記油圧ポンプの傾転角を調整す る複数の傾転角調整手段と、前記原動機の回転数を調整 する調速機と、前記傾転角調整手段と前記調速機とを制 **御して前記油圧モーター若しくは前記油圧ポンプの傾転** 角または前記原動機の回転数を所定の値に設定させるこ どにより、前記油圧モーターの最高速度を設定する制御 手段とを具えた建設機械の油圧モーターの最高速度設定 装置において、複数の前記操作レバーの握り部近傍に、 連動操作と非連動操作とを切り替えるための連動切替ス イッチと、該連動切替スイッチが連動側に切り替えられ た時に当該操作レバーの操作により動作制御される前記 油圧モーターの傾転角と当該油圧モーターに作動油を供 給する前記油圧ポンプの傾転角および/または当該油圧 ポンプを駆動する前記原動機の回転数を同時に調整する 指令値を入力するための速度入力手段とをそれぞれ配設 したことを特徴とする建設機械の油圧モーターの最高速 度設定装置。

【請求項2】 原動機に駆動されて作動油を吐出する油 圧ポンプと、該油圧ポンプから吐出された作動油の方向 と流量を切り替える複数の方向切替弁を切替え操作する ための複数の操作レバーと、前記方向切替弁を介して流 入した作動油により回転可能な複数の油圧モーターと、 該油圧モーターまたは前記油圧ポンプの傾転角を調整す る複数の傾転角調整手段と、前記原動機の回転数を調整 する調速機と、前記傾転角調整手段と前記調速機とを制 御して前記油圧モーター若しくは前記油圧ポンプの傾転 角および前記原動機の回転数を所定の値に設定させるこ とにより、前記油圧モーターの最高速度を設定する制御 手段とを具えた建設機械の油圧モーターの最高速度設定 装置において、少なくとも一つの前記操作レバーの握り 部近傍に、連動操作と非連動操作とを切り替えるための 連動切替スイッチと、前記連動切替スイッチが連動側に 切り替えられた時に当該操作レバーの操作により動作制 御される前記油圧モーターの傾転角と当該油圧モーター に作動油を供給する前記油圧ポンプの傾転角および/ま たは当該油圧ポンプを駆動する前記原動機の回転数を同 時に調整する指令値を入力するための速度入力手段とを 配設すると共に、任意の場所に、前記連動切替スイッチ が連動側に切り替えられた時に当該操作レバーの操作に より動作制御される前記油圧モーターの傾転角と当該油 圧モーターに作動油を供給する前記油圧ポンプの傾転角 および当該油圧ポンプを駆動する前記原動機の回転数を 同時に調整し得る3連動モードと、当該油圧モーターの 傾転角と当該油圧ポンプの傾転角または当該原動機の回 転数の何れか一方を同時に調整し得る2連動モードとの 少なくとも二つのモードを切り替えるためのモード切替 手段を配設したことを特徴とする建設機械の油圧モータ ーの最高速度設定装置。

【請求項3】 原動機に駆動される複数の油圧ポンプを 具え、速度入力手段は操作レバーの操作により動作制御 される油圧モーターに作動油を供給する油圧ポンプの傾 転角を所定の値に設定する設定値を入力するための傾転 角入力手段であり、該傾転角入力手段に設定値を入力する ることにより、前記油圧ポンプの傾転角と共に該油圧ポ ンプが作動油を供給する前記油圧モーターの傾転角および/または当該油圧ポンプを駆動する原動機の回転数を 同時にそれぞれ所定の値に設定されるようにしたことを 特徴とする請求項1または2記載の建設機械の油圧モーターの 最高速度設定装置。

【請求項4】 連動切替スイッチが非連動側に切り替えられた時に当該操作レバーの操作により動作制御される油圧モーターの傾転角および当該油圧モーターに作動油を供給する油圧ポンプの傾転角をそれぞれ所定の値に独立して設定する設定値を入力するための二つの傾転角入力手段と、原動機の回転数を所定の値に独立して設定する設定値を入力するための回転数入力手段とを具えたことを特徴とする請求項1または2記載の建設機械の油圧モーターの最高速度設定装置。

【請求項5】 制御手段は同一の油圧ポンプの傾転角または同一の原動機の回転数を所定の値に設定するための複数の指令値を受け取った時は、それらの値の中、最新の指令値を選択するようにしたことを特徴とする請求項1または2記載の建設機械の油圧モーターの最高速度設定装置。

【請求項6】 制御手段は同一の油圧ポンプの傾転角または同一の原動機の回転数を所定の値に設定するための複数の指令値を受け取った時は、それらの値の中、最大または最小の指令値を選択するようにしたことを特徴とする請求項1または2記載の建設機械の油圧モーターの最高速度設定装置。

【請求項7】 連動切替スイッチまたはモード切替手段の切替え動作の後、油圧モーター若しくは油圧ポンプの傾転角または原動機の回転数を所定の値に設定するための指令値に許容値以上の変化が生じた時は、当該変化を緩和した指令値を出力するようにしたことを特徴とする請求項1乃至6の何れか記載の建設機械の油圧モーターの最高速度設定装置。

【請求項8】 制御手段は連動切替スイッチまたはモード切替手段の切替え動作の後、速度入力手段、傾転角入力手段または回転数入力手段に入力された指令値が所定量以上変化した時に切替え動作後の指令値を、また、入力された指令値が所定量以上変化しなかった時に切替え動作前の指令値を指令値として出力するようにしたことを特徴とする請求項1または2記載の建設機械の油圧モ

ーターの最高速度設定装置。

【請求項9】 建設機械はクレーンであり、油圧モーターの中、少なくとも一つは吊荷の捲揚げ用油圧モーターであることを特徴とする請求項1または2記載の建設機械の油圧モーターの最高速度設定装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明が属する技術分野】本発明は傾転量可変型油圧モーターを具えて、その速度制御域が低速から高速まで広範囲に亘るクレーン等の建設機械の油圧モーターの最高速度設定装置に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】油圧式クレーンでは主フックと補助フックで吊り下げた荷物をその姿勢を保持しながら所定の場所まで移動し、そこに位置決めしながら静かに荷下ろしする作業を行うことが多い。このような場合には、荷下ろし時、あるいは荷物の揚げ始め時は微速度で吊り下ろし、あるいは吊り揚げる必要があるが、その途中の吊り揚げおよび吊り下ろし時はなるべく速やかな捲き上げ、捲き下ろし動作を行うのが望ましい。一般に、油圧モーターの速度制御は方向切替弁の切替え操作により行われるが、微速度制御を行う場合は方向切替弁を全開にした時の最大速度が遅い程、制御し易い。そこで、運転者は原動機回転数、油圧ポンプおよび油圧モーターの傾転量を調整する撮みをそれぞれ廻して、油圧モーターの最大速度が遅くなるように設定した後、微速度制御を行うようにしている。

【0003】一方、途中の吊り揚げおよび吊り下ろし時には、この儘では方向切替弁を全開にしても速い速度は得られないので、上記撮みを逆に廻して高速捲き揚げができるようにしている。しかし、このような操作は、一方の手で方向切替弁を切り替える操作レバーを操作しながら、もう一方の手で操作盤等に設置された撮みに手を延ばして3つの撮みを操作することになり、運転者にとって煩わしい操作であると共に、一時、吊り荷等から目を離さなければならず、吊り荷の衝突や事故が発生する危険もあった。

【0004】かかる課題を克服すべく様々な技術開発が為されているが、例えば、運転者がほぼ常時把持して操作する旋回レバーに回転式撮みを装備し、連動モード選択時に、この旋回レバーの撮みを回動操作すると、原動機回転数、油圧ポンプおよび油圧モーターの傾転量を同時に可変制御できるようにした自走式油圧クレーンが開発され、実用に供されている。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上記油圧クレーンでは 微速度捲き揚げから高速捲き揚げ、高速捲き降ろしから 微速度捲き降ろしの作業操作を行う場合に、上記撮みを 回動操作するだけで原動機回転数、油圧ポンプおよび油 圧モーターの傾転量の3つの制御量が同時に連続的に変 化するから、油圧モーターの最大速度を広範囲に亘って 変えることができ、荷物の吊り揚げおよび吊り降ろし作 業の操作性を大きく改善したものとなっている。

【0006】しかしながら、上記従来技術では撮みの回 動操作により、原動機回転数、油圧ポンプおよび油圧モ ーターの傾転量が全て同時に増大または減少するため、 例えば、住宅地近傍で夜間または早朝に荷吊り作業を行 う場合に、原動機が高速回転すると、住人に騒音被害を 及ぼしてしまうので、連動モードの選択による高速の荷 積み作業は行えない。また、荷重の大きな荷物の荷吊り 作業を行う場合に、高速吊り揚げ操作を行うと共に上記 撮みを高速側に回動させると、油圧モーターの傾転量が 小さくなるため油圧モーターの負荷圧が増大し、それが ある限度を越えると、負荷圧が大きい方の油圧モーター の流入側油圧回路保護用の調圧弁が開路し、その油圧モ ーターには油圧ポンプからの吐出油が流入せず、当該油 圧モーターが停止してしまう。このような状態になる と、他方の油圧モーターのみが回転して荷物の片側を急 速に吊り揚げるから、荷物が片吊り状態になり、他方の 油圧モーターにも大きな負荷圧が掛り、上記と同様の原 因で他方の油圧モーターも停止し、荷物を吊り揚げるこ とができなくなることがある。

【0007】さらに、撮みの回動操作による高速-低速の切替えは特定のアクチュエーターに対応させることができないから、例えば、高速の荷吊り作業を行いながら、ゆっくり旋回させようとした時、旋回操作がし辛くなるといった不具合も生じる。本発明は従来技術におけるかかる問題点を解消すべく為されたものであり、任意の操作レバーを操作しながら、油圧モーターの最高速度の設定を広範囲に容易に行うことができ、さらに、作業環境や作業状況に適した作業モードに容易に切り替えることができ、運転者の意図に沿った作業を遂行できる建設機械の油圧モーターの最高速度設定装置を提供することを目的とする。

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は上記課題を解決するために、油圧モーターまたは油圧ポンプの傾転角を調整する複数の傾転角調整手段と原動機の回転数を調整する調速機とを制御して油圧モーター若しくは油圧ポンプの傾転角または原動機の回転数を所定の値に設定させることにより、油圧モーターの最高速度を設定する制御を表した。複数の操作レバーの握り部立を見とを具えると共に、複数の操作レバーの握り部立の連動操作と非連動操作とを切り替えるための連動場では、連動操作と非連動操作とを切り替えるための連動場では、当該油圧モーターの傾転角と当該油圧モーターに作動油を供給する油圧ポンプの傾転角および/または当該油圧ボンプを駆動する原動機の回転数を同時に調整する指令値を入力するための速度入力手段とをそれぞれ配設したもの、あるいは、少なくとも一つの操作レバーの握り部近

傍に、前記連動切替スイッチと、前記速度入力手段を配設すると共に、任意の場所に、連動切替スイッチが連動側に切り替えられた時に当該操作レバーの操作により動作制御される油圧モーターの傾転角と当該油圧モーターに作動油を供給する油圧ポンプの傾転角および当該油圧ポンプを駆動する原動機の回転数を同時に調整し得る3連動モードと、当該油圧モーターの傾転角と当該油圧ポンプの傾転角または当該原動機の回転数の何れか一方を同時に調整し得る2連動モードとの少なくとも二つのモードを切り替えるためのモード切替手段とを配設したものである。

【0009】また、好ましくは、原動機に駆動される複 数の油圧ポンプを具えて、速度入力手段は操作レバーの 操作により動作制御される油圧モーターに作動油を供給 する油圧ポンプの傾転角を所定の値に設定する設定値を 入力するための傾転角入力手段であり、該傾転角入力手 段に設定値を入力することにより、油圧ポンプの傾転角 と共に該油圧ポンプが作動油を供給する油圧モーターの 傾転角および/または当該油圧ポンプを駆動する原動機 の回転数を同時にそれぞれ所定の値に設定されるように したり、制御手段は同一の油圧ポンプの傾転角または同 一の原動機の回転数を所定の値に設定するための複数の 指令値を受け取った時は、それらの値の中、最新の指令 値若しくは最大または最小の指令値を選択するように し、連動切替スイッチまたはモード切替手段の切替え動 作の後、油圧モーター若しくは油圧ポンプの傾転角また は原動機の回転数を所定の値に設定するための指令値に 許容値以上の変化が生じた時は、当該変化を緩和した指 令値を出力するようにし、さらに、制御手段は連動切替 スイッチまたはモード切替手段の切替え動作の後、速度 入力手段、傾転角入力手段または回転数入力手段に入力 された指令値が所定量以上変化した時に切替え動作後の 指令値を、また、入力された指令値が所定量以上変化し なかった時に切替え動作前の指令値を指令値として出力 するようにしたものである。

[0010]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、図面を参照して本発明の一実施例を詳細に説明する。図1、図2および図3はそれぞれ本発明の実施例に係る油圧クレーンの主要油圧回路図、操作部の正面図および側面図である。これらの図において、1は図示しない油圧クレーンの駆動源である原動機、2は原動機1の回転数を制御する調速機、3は運転者の後述する切替スイッチや撮みの操作入力に従って原動機1の回転数、後述する油圧ボンプや油圧モーターの傾転角を可変制御する制御装置、4.5は原動機1に連結されて回転し、アクチュエーターに作動油を供給する作動油供給源である副および主油圧ボンプ、6は作動油を貯溜する油タンクである。

【0011】また、10は運転者の操作に従って油圧ポンプ4から吐出された作動油の方向と流量を切り替えて

後述する起伏用油圧モーターに供給する起伏方向切替弁、11はこの起伏方向切替弁10を切替え操作するための起伏用操作レバー、12は油圧クレーンのブームを起伏させるための起伏用油圧モーター、13は起伏用油圧モーター12の傾転角を調整する傾転角調整機、14は図示しないブームの起伏用ドラム、20~24は補助捲揚げ機に係る同様の構成要素を示した符号であり、20は補助捲揚げ用油圧モーター、23は補助捲揚げ用油圧モーター22の傾転角調整機、24は補助捲揚げ用油圧モーター22の傾転角調整機、24は補助捲揚げ機用ドラム、さらに、30~34は主捲揚げ機に係る同様の構成要素を示した符号であり、30は主揚げ方向切替弁、31は主捲揚げ用操作レバー、32は主捲揚げ用油圧モーター、33は主捲揚げ用油圧モーター、33は主捲揚げ用油圧モーター、3

【0012】また、15,16,17はそれぞれ起伏用操作レバー11の頂部、頭部および取付部に配設され、副油圧ポンプ4の傾転角調整機41の傾転角設定用の撮み、撮み15の回動指令値の連動、非連動の切替えを行うための連動切替スイッチおよび連動モードを選択した際のモード切替えを行うためのモード切替スイッチ、25,26,27および35,36,37はそれぞれ補助捲揚げ用操作レバー21および主捲揚げ用操作レバー31の頂部、頭部および取付部に配設された操作入力手段であり、副油圧ポンプ4の傾転角調整機41と主油圧ポンプ5の傾転角調整機51の傾転角設定用の撮み、それぞれの連動切替スイッチおよびモード切替スイッチである。

【0013】18,28,38はそれぞれ起伏用操作レバー11、補助捲揚げ用操作レバー21および主捲揚げ用操作レバー31の足元部に配設され、それぞれ起伏用油圧モーター12、補助捲揚げ用油圧モーター22および主捲揚げ用油圧モーター32の傾転角設定撮み、19は原動機1の回転数を設定するための原動機回転数設定撮み、41,51はそれぞれ副および主油圧ポンプ4,5の傾転角調整機、42,52はそれぞれ副および主油圧ポンプ4,5の流出側管路内の油圧がある限度を越えると開路し、当該油圧回路を過大圧から保護する調圧弁である。

【0014】本実施例では副および主油圧ポンプ4.5と、起伏用油圧モーター12、補助捲揚げ用油圧モーター22および主捲揚げ用油圧モーター32とは全て吐出量可変型のもので構成され、起伏用油圧モーター12と補助捲揚げ用油圧モーター22とは起伏方向切替弁10および補助捲揚げ方向切替弁20を介して直列接続されて副油圧ポンプ4から供給される作動油で駆動され、主捲揚げ用油圧モーター32は単独で主油圧ポンプ5から供給される作動油で駆動されるように構成されている。また、撮み15,18,19,25,28,35,38は可変抵抗器に連結されていて、それらの負荷抵抗の電

圧値が検出され、連動切替スイッチ16,26,36は2接点切替スイッチで、モード切替スイッチ17,27,37はトグル式の3接点切替スイッチでそれぞれ構成されている。なお、図1に示した油圧回路の外に、走行用油圧モーターおよび旋回用油圧モーターを駆動するための油圧回路が存在するが、本発明の要旨とは関係がないので図示および説明を省略している。

【0015】連動切替スイッチ16,26,36が連動 側に切り替えられた時、撮み15,25,35の操作回 動量に応じた指令信号が制御装置3に入力され、制御装 置3ではモード切替スイッチ17,27,37の切替え 位置に応じたモードの出力指令値が演算される。演算さ れた出力指令値は調速機2と、副および主油圧ポンプ 4,5の傾転角調整機41,51と、起伏用油圧モータ ー12、補助捲揚げ用油圧モーター22および主捲揚げ 用油圧モーター32の傾転角調整機13,23,33と の対応する組の中、少なくとも2つに対して出力され る。これに対して、連動切替スイッチ16,26,36 が非連動側に切り替えられた時は、ポンプの傾転角設定 用の撮み15,25,35からの指令信号は各々の操作 レバー11、21、31に対応する副および主ポンプ 4,5の傾転角設定用としてのみ機能し、指令信号に応 じた出力指令値がそれぞれ傾転角調整機41.51に出 力される。

【0016】一方、モーターの傾転角設定用の撮み18,28,38および原動機回転数設定用の撮み19からの指令信号に応じた出力指令値はそれぞれ傾転角調整機13,23,33および調速機2に出力される。これらの出力指令値によりそれぞれの傾転角や回転数が設定され、起伏用油圧モーター12、主捲揚げ用油圧モーター22および補助捲揚げ用油圧モーター32の最大回転速度が決定される。各操作レバー11,21の撮み15,25からは共に1つの副油圧ポンプ4の傾転角を設定するための指令信号が出力されるから、制御装置3は後述する最新値選択処理により何れか一方の指令信号を選択し、副油圧ボンプ4の傾転角調整機41に出力指令値として出力する。

【0017】運転者は各操作レバー11,21,31の中の一つあるいは二つを操作しながら上述の連動切替スイッチ16,26,36とモード切替スイッチ17,27,37の中の一つあるいは二つの切替え操作を行うと共に、撮み15,25,35あるいは撮み18,19,28,38の回動操作を行って所望の油圧モーター12,22,32の最大回転速度を適宜設定することにより、荷積、穴堀り等の建設作業を効率良く円滑に遂行することができる。なお、図1には示していないが、上述の油圧モーター12,22,32の駆動回路には当該油圧モーター12,22,32に過負荷が作用した時、自動的に傾転角を増大させて副および主油圧ポンプ4,5に過大な負荷が掛かるのを防止する過大負荷保護回路が

付加されている。また、本実施例では原動機1に2つの副および主油圧ポンプ4.5が連結され、副油圧ポンプ4の流出側油路に起伏方向切替弁10および補助捲揚げ方向切替弁20を介して起伏用油圧モーター12と補助捲揚げ用油圧モーター22が直列接続された構成となっているが、これは一例に過ぎず、油圧ポンプは1つまたは3つ以上でも良く、油圧モーターは並列接続された構成であっても良い。

【0018】次に、本実施例の動作を説明する。上述のように、本実施例では全ての操作レバー、即ち、起伏用操作レバー11、補助捲揚げ用操作レバー21および主捲揚げ用操作レバー31にそれぞれ連動切替スイッチ16、26、36と副および主油圧ポンプ4、5の傾転角設定用の撮み15、25、35が設けられているから、例えば、非連動モードを選択して3つの上記操作レバー11、21、31の中の一つあるいは二つを操作している時に、連動モードに切り替えて当該油圧モーター12、22、32の最高速度を大きく変更したい場合に、その手を放さずにそれぞれの連動切替スイッチ16、26、36の何れかを連動側に切り替えると共にその撮み15、25、35を回動操作することにより、当該油圧モーター12、22、32の最高速度を最低速から最高速まで連続的に容易に変化させることができる。

【0019】図4は主捲揚げ用操作レバー31を操作し ている時に連動切替スイッチ36およびモード切替スイ ッチ37を切替え操作した時の撮み19,35,38の 回動操作に応じた信号処理系統を表す信号処理系統図で ある。なお、以下に述べる主捲揚モード切替信号処理で の撮み操作検出部や緩処理部等における信号処理は制御 装置3で行われるプログラムに基づいた信号処理に対応 する。例えば、荷物を高速で吊り揚げしようとする場合 は、運転者は主捲揚げ用操作レバー31を操作しながら 連動切替スイッチ36を上側に倒して連動モードに切り 替え、さらに、モード切替スイッチ37を上側に倒して aモードに切り替えて効率の良い荷吊り作業を行うが、 作業が夜間にまで及び、かつ、重い荷物を荷揚げする場 合は、騒音を発しないようにするために原動機1の回転 数を落とさなければならず、しかも、過大負荷保護回路 を動作させないため補助および主捲揚げ用油圧モーター 22,32の傾転角をあまり小さくすることができな い。このため、運転者は連動切替スイッチ36を下側に 倒して非連動モードに切り替える。これにより、「非連 動」を表すモード切替信号MCMが主信号切替部SCM 1, SCM2、主モーター傾転特性記憶部TMM、主ポ ンプ傾転特性記憶部TPM、原動機回転特性記憶部TE Mおよび主モーターデータ記憶部MMM、主ポンプデー 夕記憶部 PMM、原動機データ記憶部 EMMに出力され

【0020】このモード切替信号MCMによるモード切替え処理により、主信号切替部SCM1、SCM2では

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INVENTOR:

TONO MASAAKI;

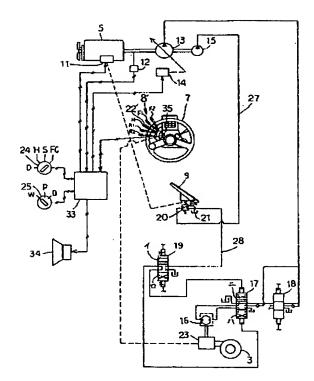
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TITLE

CONTROLLER FOR TRAVELLING OF

WHEEL TYPE SHOVEL



ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To prevent a malfunction by inputting each signal from an operation mode changeover switch, a brake operation changeover switch and a shift lever device to a controller and outputting a signal from a caution arousing device.

CONSTITUTION: A limit switch 35 is installed to a shift lever device 8', and a changeover operating signal is input to a controller 33. Each signal from a travelling-operation mode changeover switch 24 and a brake operation changeover switch 25 is set so as to be input to the controller 33. The travelling- operation mode changeover switch 24 is located at the positions of operation modes (except D), but a caution signal is output to a caution arousing device 34 from the controller 33 when the brake operation changeover switch 25 is worked at positions except the position of operation W and a shift lever 22' is worked at locations except a neutral position N. Accordingly, a driver can correspond to situations safely.

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内部の切替スイッチが非連動【側にそれぞれ切り替えら れ、主モーター傾転特性記憶部TMM、主ポンプ傾転特 性記憶部TPM、原動機回転特性記憶部TEMではそれ ぞれ非連動(dモード)に対応する傾転特性表が読み出 される。そして、主モーターデータ記憶部MMM、主ポ ンプデータ記憶部PMM、原動機データ記憶部EMMで はそれぞれモード切替前のモーター傾転量演算値、即 ち、撮み38の回動量に対応したモーター傾転量演算値 QMM。とモード切替後のモーター傾転量演算値QMM 。とが、同様に、モード切替前のポンプ傾転量演算値、 即ち、撮み35の回動量に対応したポンプ傾転量演算値 QPM。とモード切替後のポンプ傾転量演算値QPM。 とが、さらに、モード切替前の原動機回転数演算値、即 ち、撮み19の回動量に対応した原動機回転数演算値N M_bとモード切替後の原動機回転数演算値NM_a とが記 憶される。

【0021】図5は撮み回動量に対する主モーター傾転特性(a)、主ポンプ傾転特性(b)および原動機回転特性(c)の一例を示す傾転特性図である。これらの図において、太線は非連動モード、細線は連動aモード選択時の特性を表す。非連動モード(dモード)では各撮み19,35,38がそれぞれ独立して傾転量または回転数設定用として機能するので、制御域を広くするため、傾転特性直線の傾きは緩くなっている。これに対し、連動aモードでは撮み35を回動させると、他の撮み19,38を同時に操作したのと同等になり、主捲揚げ用油圧モーター32の最大回転数は急速に増減するから、微速域および高速域ではその変化がやや緩やかになーQMMa+1 -QMMa |>Tmm

を満足するか否かを判定する。その判定結果が然りならば、撮み35または撮み38が操作されたものと判断して、主信号切替部SCM3を切替後a側に切り替えてQMM=QMM。を出力し、その判定結果が否ならば、撮

 $\begin{array}{l} \mid \mathsf{QPM}_{\mathsf{a+1}} - \mathsf{QPM}_{\mathsf{a}} \mid > T_{\mathsf{PM}} \\ \mid \mathsf{NM}_{\mathsf{a+1}} - \mathsf{NM}_{\mathsf{a}} \mid > T_{\mathsf{NM}} \end{array}$

を満足するか否かを判定する。それぞれの判定結果が然りならば、撮み35または撮み38が操作されたものと判断して、主信号切替部SCM4、SCM5をそれぞれ切替後a側に切り替えてQPM=QPMa、NM=NMaを出力し、それぞれの判定結果が否ならば、撮み35または撮み38は操作されなかったものと判断して、側で切り替えて、QPM=QPMb、NM=NMbを出力で、QPM=QPMb、NM=NMbを出たして、QPM=QPMb、NM=NMbを出たして、QPM=QPMb、NM=NMbを出たして、QPM=QPMb、NM=NMbを出たして、QPM=QPMb、NM=NMbを出たして、回動切替えて、QPM=QPMb、NM=NMbを出たして、単位が出力される調整機(適が出力される調整機(適が出力される。従って、連動切替スイッチ36等の切替えて、連動切替スイッチ36等の切替えたより、機械的に調整機(調速機)2、33、51に対する指令値が不連続的に切り替わり、主機場が用油に対する指令値が不連続的に切り替わり、主機場が用油に対する指令値が不連続的に切り替わり、主機場が用油に対する指令値が不連続的に切り替わり、主機場が用油に対する指令値が不連続的に切り替わり、主機場がある。

るように、主モーター傾転特性直線の微速域および高速域、主ポンプ傾転特性直線の高速域と原動機回転特性直線の微速域には平坦部が設けられている。つまり、微速域および高速域では撮み35の回動変化に対して主捲揚げ用油圧モーター32の最大回転数は一次または二次関数的に増減し、中速域では三次関数的に急速に増減する。これにより、微速域での主捲揚げ用油圧モーター32の最大回転数設定操作の操作性を確保しながら、微速域と高速域との間の移行設定操作を速やかに行うことができる。

【0022】ところで、連動切替スイッチ36およびモード切替スイッチ37の切替え操作により、作業モードが切り替えられると、傾転特性表に基づいて傾転量を決定するための指令値が不連続的に変化する虞がある。これにより、例えば、原動機1や油圧モーター12,22,32が突然、高速回転を始めると非常に危険である。そこで、本実施例では連動切替スイッチ36が切替え操作された後、該当する撮みが操作されたか否かを撮み操作検出部DODで判定し、操作されなかった場合は、当該撮みの指令値をモード切替え前の値に保つ切替え安全処理を行うようにしている。

【0023】即ち、制御装置3は主モーターデータ記憶部MMM、主ポンプデータ記憶部PMM、原動機データ記憶部EMMからそれぞれモード切替直後とプログラム 1 周期 Δ T後のモーター傾転量演算値 QMM_{a+1} , QMM_a 、ポンプ傾転量演算値 QPM_{a+1} , QPM_a および原動機回転数演算値 NM_{a+1} , NM_a を読み出すと共に、

..... (1)

A35または撮み38は操作されなかったものと判断して、主信号切替部SCM3を切替前b側に切り替えてQMM=QMM。を出力する。

【0024】同様に、

……(2) および

..... (3)

【0025】上述のように、本実施例では連動切替スイッチ36を連動モードに切り替えると共にモード切替スイッチ37を切替え操作することにより、複数の連動モードを選択することができる。以下に複数の連動モードの内容を説明する。

【0026】(i) aモード

aモードが選択された時は、モード切替信号MCMにより主信号切替部SCM1, SCM2内部の切替スイッチが共に連動C側にそれぞれ切り替えられ、撮み35の回動指令値は主油圧ポンプ5の傾転量指令値としてばかりでなく、主拷揚げ用油圧モーター32の傾転量指令値および原動機1の回転数指令値としての機能を果たす。

【0027】つまり、連動aモード選択時は撮み19,38の回動指令値は無視され、撮み35の回動指令値はボンプ傾転量設定用指令値としてのみならず、モーター

傾転量設定用の指令値および原動機回転数設定用の指令値としても機能する。従って、撮み35を回動させるとモーター傾転量QMM、ポンプ傾転量QPMおよび原動機回転数NMの3つの傾転量指令値が連動して変化する。 aモードでは撮み35の回動操作により制御できる主捲揚げ用油圧モーター32の最高速度設定域が広いので、低速作業から急に高速作業へ、あるいはこの逆に変化する作業を繰り返し行う、やや軽荷重の多くの荷物の荷積作業を行う場合に適している。

【0028】(ii)bモード

bモードが選択された時は、モード切替信号MCMにより主信号切替部SCM2内部の切替スイッチのみが連動 C側に切り替えられ、撮み35の回動指令値は主油圧ポンプ5の傾転量指令値としてばかりでなく、原動機1の回転数指令値としての機能を果たす。従って、撮み35を回動させるとポンプ傾転量QPMおよび原動機回転数NMの2つの入力指令値が連動して変化する。一方、モーター傾転量QMMは撮み38の回動指令値に従って設定される。

【0029】例えば、aモードで吊荷を高速捲揚げするため撮み35を大きく廻してモーター傾転量QMMが微小になった時に、重荷重の荷物の荷積作業、特に、2本のロープで1つの吊荷を吊持する同調吊持作業を行う場合に、一方のロープに過荷重が掛かると当該ロープを捲き揚げる油圧モーターの傾転量がボンプ保護回路の動作により強制的に増加させられるため、2本のロープに速度差が生じて吊荷が傾いてしまうという不具合が起きる。しかし、bモードではモーター傾転量QMMは主捲揚げ用操作レバー31の足元に配設された撮み38の回動操作により独立して設定され、連動指令用の撮み35の回動操作には影響されず撮み38の回動量のみにより決められるようになっているから、上述の不具合の発生を避けることができる。

【0030】(iii) cモード

こモードが選択された時は、モード切替信号MCMにより主信号切替部SCM1内部の切替スイッチのみが連動 C側に切り替えられ、撮み35の回動指令値は主油圧ポンプ5の傾転量指令値としてばかりでなく、主捲揚げ用 油圧モーター32の傾転量指令値としての機能を果たす。従って、撮み35を回動させるとモーター傾転量Q MMおよびポンプ傾転量QPMの2つの傾転量指令値が連動して変化する。一方、原動機回転数NMは撮み19の回動指令値に従って設定される。夜間や住宅地の近傍でaモードやbモードで高速捲揚げ運転を行うと、原動機回転数NMが大きくなり騒音が生じて近所迷惑になってしまう。このような場合に有用な作業モードとして、原動機回転数NMは連動指令用の撮み35の回動操作のみによっては変化せず、独立した撮み19の回動操作のみによって決められるcモードが設定されている。

【0031】(iv)dモード

本実施例では撮み35の回動指令値が他の撮みの回動指令値として機能することがない非連動モードをdモードと呼ぶことにしている。従って、dモードはモード切替スイッチ37による切替え操作ではなく、連動切替スイッチ36による切替え操作で選択される。以上、主捲揚げ用油圧モーター32の最高速度を設定する主捲揚モード切替信号処理について説明したが、補助捲揚モード切替信号処理および起伏モード切替信号処理についても全く同様に行われ、それぞれモード切替え処理およびモード切替え安全処理を経て、モーター傾転量QMA,QMB、ポンプ傾転量QPA,QPBおよび原動機回転数NA,NBが決定されて出力される。

【0032】上述のように、本実施例では各々の操作レ バー11,21,31に連動切替スイッチ16,26, 36を配設すると共にモード切替スイッチ17、27、 37を併設して、連動モードとして、モーター傾転量Q MM, QMA, QMB、ポンプ傾転量QPM, QPA, QPBおよび原動機回転数NM、NA、NBを同時変化 させることができるaモードの外に、ポンプ傾転量QP M, QPA, QPBと原動機回転数NM, NA, NBだ けを同時変化させることができるbモードと、モーター 傾転量QMM, QMA, QMBとポンプ傾転量QPM, QPA、QPBだけを同時変化させることができるcモ ードとを選択できるようにしたので、同調吊持作業を行 う場合や夜間や住宅地の近傍で作業を行う場合等のよう。 に、その時の作業内容や作業環境に適した連動作業モー ドを選択することができるから、運転者の意図に沿った 作業を遂行することができる。しかも、連動モードと非 連動モードの切替えと、連動モードの作業モードの切替 えは何の操作レバー11、21、31を操作していても 容易に行えるから、運転者にとって極めて操作性の優れ たものとなっている。

【0033】ところで、本実施例では1つの原動機1で2つの副および主油圧ポンプ4、5を駆動し、副油圧ポンプ4は2つの起伏用油圧モーター12と補助捲揚げ用油圧モーター22を回転させる構成となっているので、副油圧ポンプ4の傾転角調整機41の傾転角QPを設定するための指令値は2つのポンプ傾転量QPA、QPBがあり、また、原動機1の回転数を制御する調速機2の回転数Nを設定するための指令値は3つの原動機回転数NM、NA、NBがある。そこで、制御装置3はこれらの競合する指令値の中、最適なものを選択する指令値選択処理を行う。

【0034】図6は各操作レバー11,21,31に関するモード切替信号処理に引き続いて行われる最新値選択処理および緩処理の信号処理系統を表す信号処理系統図である。同図に示すように、図5に示す主捲揚モード切替信号処理を経て出力されたモーター傾転量QMMおよびポンプ傾転量QPMは緩処理部SDにより緩処理を受けた後、それぞれ主捲揚げ用油圧モーター32の傾転

角調整機33および主油圧ポンプ5の傾転角調整機51に出力されるが、原動機回転数NMは最新値選択部LTC2に出力される。同様に、補助捲揚モード切替信号処理および起伏モード切替信号処理を経て出力されたモーター傾転量QMA、QMBは緩処理部SDにより緩処理を受けた後、それぞれ補助捲揚げ用油圧モーター22および起伏用油圧モーター12の傾転角調整機23、13に出力されるが、ポンプ傾転量QPA、QPBは最新値選択部LTC1に出力され、原動機回転数NA、NBは最新値選択部LTC2に出力される。

【0035】最新値選択部LTC1および最新値選択部LTC2ではそれぞれ副ポンプデータ記憶部PMA,PMBおよび原動機データ記憶部EMA,EMBの記憶データが調べられ、ボンプ傾転量QPA,QPBの中、何れか新しいものが副油圧ポンプ4のポンプ傾転量QPとして選択され、また、原動機回転数NM;NA,NBの中、何れか新しいものが原動機回転数Nとして選択されて、緩処理部SDにより緩処理を受けた後、それぞれ副油圧ポンプ4の傾転角調整機41および原動機1の調速機2に出力される。

【0036】このように、本実施例では2つの起伏用および補助捲揚げ用油圧モーター12,22が一つの副油圧ポンプ4に駆動され、さらに2つの主および副油圧ポンプ5,4が一つの原動機に駆動される構成となっていても、各操作レバー11,21の中、任意のもの、例えば補助捲揚げ用操作レバー21を操作しながら、その上部に設けられた対応する連動切替スイッチ26を例えば、「連動」側に切替えると共に撮み25を回動操作することにより、他の操作レバー11,31に設けられた連動切替スイッチ16,36および撮み15,35の切替えおよび回動状態の如何に拘らず最新の操作に基づく指令値が選択され、それらに従って副油圧ポンプ4の傾転量と原動機1の回転数が一義的に決定される。

【0037】つまり、現在実行している作業に係わる操

 N_{a} I $-N_{a+i-1}$ 0 $\geq \Delta N$ ならば、 N_{a+i} 0 $=N_{a+i-1}$ 0 $+\Delta N$ 但し、 N_{a0} 0 $=N_{b}$; $0 < N_{a}$ I $-N_{a+i-1}$ 0 $< \Delta N$ ならば、 N_{a+i} 0 $=N_{a}$ I ; N_{a} I $-N_{a+i-1}$ 0 $\leq -\Delta N$ ならば、 N_{a+i} 0 $=N_{a+i-1}$ 0 $-\Delta N$; $0 > N_{a}$ I $-N_{a+i-1}$ 0 $> -\Delta N$ ならば、 N_{a+i} 0 $=N_{a}$ I $\cdots (4)$

とする。

【 0040】図7は原動機回転数Nの制御装置3の入力値と出力値の一具体例の時間経過を示す時間経過図である。この具体例ではt=0でモードが切り替えられ、入力原動機回転数が N_b から N_a に変化し、さらに、入力原動機回転数が N_{a0} から N_{a1} (N_{a1} $-N_{a0}$ > T_N) に切り替えられ、時刻 $t=t_1$ で入力原動機回転数が N_{a1} から N_{a2} に切り替えられた場合のプログラム周期毎の出力原動機回転数 N_{a+1} を時間経過を追って示している。モード切替え安全処理で、 $\{N_{a1}$ $-N_{a1}$

作レバーから手を放さずに所望の作業モードを選択すると共に所望の最高速度を設定できるから、例えば、同調吊持作業で吊荷の姿勢を保持しながら静かに吊り上げた後、急速に搭き揚げたり、急に吊り降ろした吊荷を静かに荷台上に載置する操作を、作業遂行のための操作レバーを保持した儘、アクチュエーターの動作速度域を所望の範囲に設定して速やかに、かつ、精度良く実行することができる。

【0038】なお、本実施例では制御装置3が選択して出力するポンプ傾転量や原動機回転数の指令値を最新のものを選択するようにしたが、高速動作を重視する場合は最大のものを選択したり、主に微速作業を行う場合や安全性を重視する場合は最小のものを選択するようにしても良い。

【0039】次に、制御装置3で行われる信号処理の最 後に行われる緩処理部SDでの緩処理を説明する。上述 のように、原動機1の調速機2や主および副油圧ポンプ 5.4の傾転角調整機51,41に出力される指令値は モード切替安全処理によりモード切替え後、操作された 撮みの回動指令値のみがモード切替え後の指令値として 出力されるようになっているが、新たに設定されたモー ド切替え後の指令値がモード切替え前の指令値から不連 続的に変化する場合があり、その場合に荷揺れが生じる 等の危険な状態になる虞がある。そこで、本実施例では 出力指令値に不連続的変化が生じないように、入力指令 値に不連続的変化がある場合は、その変化を緩やかにす る緩処理を施して上記不具合の発生を防止するようにし ている。具体例として、例えば、最新値選択処理を経て 級処理部SDに出力された原動機回転数Nに不連続的変 化が生じた場合について説明する。モード切替え前の入 力原動機回転数をN。、モード切替え後の入力原動機回 転数をN。I 、モード切替え後のプログラム i 周期後の 出力原動機回転数をNa+i 0 、原動機回転数のプログラ ム1周期△T後の最大許容変化量を△Nとすると

 $a_0^T>T_N$ 〕によって入力原動機回転数が N_b から N_a^T に変化し、さらに、 $N_a^T-N_{a_0}^0 \ge \Delta N$ となっているから、 $N_{a_1}^0 = N_b^+ + \Delta N$ となる。そして、 $N_a^T-N_{a_1}^0 \ge \Delta N$ であるから、 $N_{a_2}^0 = N_b^+ + 2\Delta N$ というように、出力原動機回転数 $N_{a_1}^1$ が急激に減少したため、階段状に下降している。

【0041】このように、入力原動機回転数Na¹がモード切替え時等に不連続的または急激に変化した時は、上述の緩処理によって出力原動機回転数Na⁰が緩やか

に変化するように出力値を緩和しているので、調速機2 や傾転角調整機41,51に出力される指令値の急激な 変化により荷揺れ等の危険が生じるのを防止することが できる。

【0042】なお、本実施例では連動モード選択時の傾転角および回転数の指令値入力手段として、副および主油圧ポンプ4,5の傾転角設定用の撮み15,25.35を当てたが、これはaモードの外にbモードとcモードをも選択し得るようにしたためであり、aモードの外にcモードだけ選択し得るもので良ければ、各油圧モーター12,22,32の傾転角設定用の撮み18,28,38を上記指令値入力手段として当てても良い。また、撮み18,28,38は各操作レバー11,21,31の足元部に設けたが、各操作レバー11,21,31の上部に設けても良いし、図示しない操作盤上に配設しても良い。

[0043]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように請求項1記載の発明 によれば、複数の操作レバーの握り部近傍に、連動操作 と非連動操作とを切り替えるための連動切替スイッチ と、連動モードが選択された時に当該操作レバーの操作 により動作制御される油圧モーターの傾転角と当該油圧 ポンプの傾転角および/または当該原動機の回転数を同 時に調整する指令値を入力するための速度入力手段とを それぞれ配設したので、何の操作レバーを操作して作業 を実施していても、指令入力を連動と非連動とに切り替 えて油圧モーターと油圧ポンプのそれぞれの傾転角また は当該原動機の回転数を同時に調整する指令値を入力す ることができるから、操作中の操作レバーから手を離す ことなく、油圧モーターの最高速度の設定を低速から高 速まで広範囲に容易に行うことができ、操作性を大幅に 向上でき、しかも、作業状況に適した作業モードに容易 に切り替えることができる。

【0044】請求項2記載の発明によれば、少なくとも一つの操作レバーの握り部近傍に、連動切替スイッチと、速度入力手段を配設すると共に、任意の場所に、連動切替スイッチが連動側に切り替えられた時に当該操作レバーの操作により動作制御される油圧モーターと当該油圧ポンプの傾転角および当該原動機の回転数を同時に調整し得る3連動モードと、当該油圧モーターと当該油圧ポンプの傾転角または当該原動機の回転数の何れか一方を同時に調整し得る2連動モードとの少なくとも二つのモードを切り替えるためのモード切替手段とを配設したので、低速から高速まで広範囲に油圧モーターの最高速度を設定するような作業ばかりでなく、夜間や住宅地等の作業環境あるいは重荷重の吊荷の吊り揚げ作業等の作業内容に適した作業モードを選択できるから、運転者の意図に沿った作業を遂行することができる。

【0045】請求項3記載の発明によれば、速度入力手段は操作中の操作レバーの操作により油量制御される油

圧ポンプの傾転角を所定の値に設定する設定値を入力す るための傾転角入力手段であり、該傾転角入力手段に設 定値を入力することにより、該油圧ポンプが作動油を供 給する油圧モーターの傾転角および/または当該油圧ポ ンプを駆動する原動機の回転数を同時にそれぞれ所定の 値に設定されるようにしたので、油圧モーターの傾転角 と原動機の回転数を独立して設定できる連動モードを設 定できるから、作業環境や作業内容に適した作業モード を設定することができる。請求項5記載の発明によれ ば、制御手段は同一の油圧ポンプの傾転角または同一の 原動機の回転数を所定の値に設定するための複数の指令 値を受け取った時は、それらの値の中、最新の指令値を 選択するようにしたので、それまで操作されていた入力 手段からの指令値に従って油圧ポンプの傾転角や原動機 の回転数が設定されるから、運転者の意図に最も近い指 令値を選択することができる。

【0046】請求項6記載の発明によれば、制御手段は同一の油圧ポンプの傾転角または同一の原動機の回転数を所定の値に設定するための複数の指令値を受け取った時は、それらの値の中、最大または最小の指令値を選択するようにしたので、作業内容が高速作業または低速作業が多い場合に、それに適した油圧ポンプの傾転角や原動機の回転数の設定を行うことができる。請求項7記載の発明によれば、連動切替動作またはモード切替え動作の後、油圧モーター若しくは油圧ポンプの傾転角または原動機の回転数を所定の値に設定するための指令値に許容値以上の変化が生じた時は、当該変化を緩和した指令値を出力するようにしたので、油圧モーターの急回転による荷揺れや急旋回等の危険が生じるのを防止することができる。

【0047】請求項8記載の発明によれば、連動切替え動作またはモード切替え動作の後、速度入力手段、傾転角入力手段または回転数入力手段に入力された指令値が所定量以上変化した時に切替え動作後の指令値を、また、入力された指令値が所定量以上変化しなかった時に切替え動作前の指令値を指令値として出力するようにしたので、運転者が操作しない入力手段からの指令値によって油圧モーターの回転が急激に変化することによる危険の発生を防止することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施例に係る油圧クレーンの主要油圧 回路図

【図2】同じく、油圧クレーンの操作部の正面図

【図3】同じく、その側面図

【図4】連動切替スイッチおよびモード切替スイッチを 切替え操作した時の撮みの回動操作に応じた信号処理系 統図

【図5】 撮み回動量に対する主モーター傾転特性

(a)、主ポンプ傾転特性(b)および原動機回転特性

(c)の一例を示す傾転特性図

【図6】最新値選択処理および緩処理の信号処理系統を 表す信号処理系統図

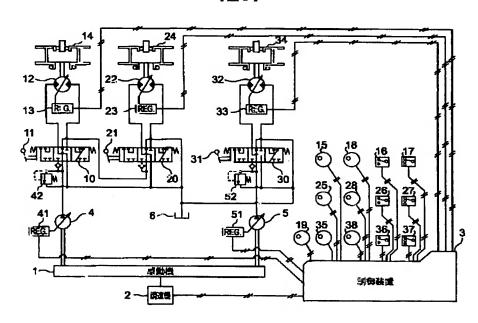
【図7】原動機回転数の制御装置の入力値と出力値の一 具体例の時間経過を示す時間経過図

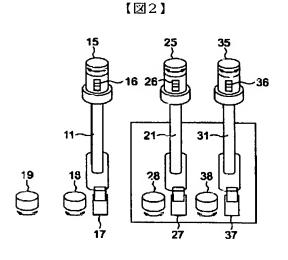
【符号の説明】

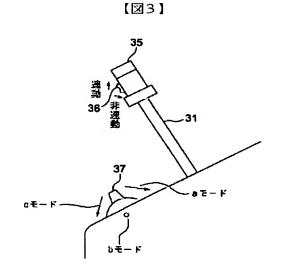
- 1 原動機
- 2 調速機
- 3 制御装置
- 4,5 油圧ポンプ

- 10,20,30 方向切替弁
- 11,21,31 操作レバー
- 12,22,32 油圧モーター
- 13, 23, 33, 41, 51 傾転角調整機
- 14, 24, 34 ドラム
- 15, 18, 19, 25, 28, 35, 38 撮み
- 16, 26, 36 連動切替スイッチ
- 17, 27, 37 モード切替スイッチ
- 42,52 調圧弁

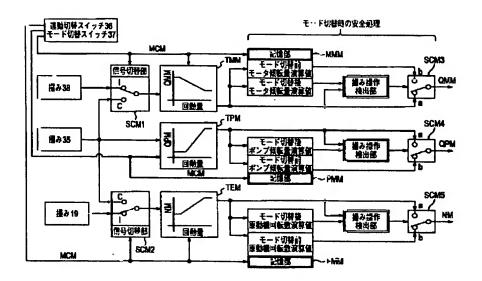
【図1】



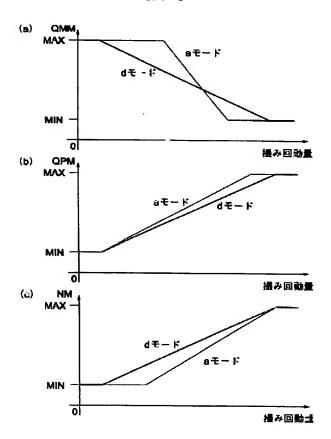




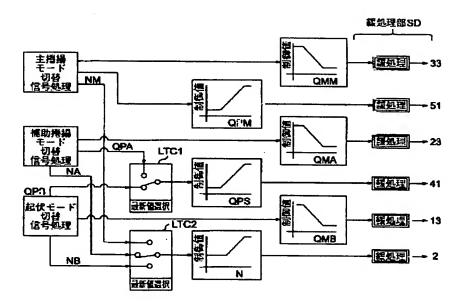
【図4】



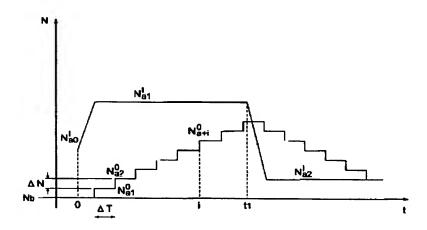
【図5】



【図6】



【図7】



フロントページの続き

(51) Int. Cl. ⁷		識別記号	FΙ			(参考)
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	11/02			11/02	С	
	11/17				E	
				11/16	Α	

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